

APPROACH TO THE CUILLINS

OCT 13 1947

# COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

SEPTEMBER 26, 1947

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## PERSONAL

**A** YOUNG well-educated Swedish Lady would like to find a home with an English or Scottish family next October for about three months. Interested in dogs, horses, etc. Country preferred. Willing help in house. References. Please reply to FROKEN MARIANNE OLSSON, Hengan, Orust, Sweden.

**E**IRE. P.G.s taken in comfortable country house, 20 miles Dublin, from October. Hunting with three packs. Good stabling. Own sitting room. Garage. Suit services on leave. 6 gns. weekly. References required.—c/o Box 963.

**G**ENTLEMAN, elderly, active and fond of work, gardening, forestry and carpentry, seeks position as paying guest; liberal terms for congenial environment.—Box 970.

**G**UESTS welcomed at large country house of historic interest and in peaceful surroundings, close to country town and railway centre, 20 miles from Oxford. Inclusive terms, 10 guineas per week.—Box 602.

**L**ADY would look after gentleman in return for suitable accommodation (unfurnished) preferred for self, husband, daughters 14 and 21. Easy access London. Excellent references. Write, Box S.934, WILLINGS, 362 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

**S**USSEX. Rosemead Riding School at Poling Priory, Arundel. Excellent hacking on Downs. Qualified tuition if required. Residential accommodation. Ideal family holidays. Convenient sea, 7 miles Worthing.—Proprietor: S.LDR. R. S. WILLIAMS, Tel.: Arundel 3114.

**S**T. DAVID'S, Pembrokeshire. Board residence also fully furnished house to let.—Box 968.

**T**O Let, furnished Bed-sitting Room, suit elderly lady or retired gentleman.—TRIVETT, Sunnydale, West Hill, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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**G**ENEALOGIST and Record Searcher undertakes genealogical research. Next of kin proved. Armorial bearings verified and applied for.—A. W. D. MITTON, 239, Earl's Court Road, London, S.W.5. Froisher 3139.

**G**UNS, Binoculars, Fishing Rods, and Reels. Fair stocks of these goods of high quality available. Lists free.—CHARDS, 10, Devonshire Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23. Established 1869.

**M**Y GARDEN—the intimate magazine for all intelligent gardeners is unique. Month by month it comes with a friendly message common to all who love flowers and gardens. Beautifully illustrated in colour and half-tone. It is now possible to accept a limited number of new subscribers (18- a year, post free).—MY GARDEN (C.L.), 34, Southampton St., Strand, London, W.C.2.

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**E**XPERIENCED Estate and House Carpenter seeking change: present situation 8 years; good house essential.—Box 949.

**E**X-WREN requires position, preferably abroad: experienced secretary, domesticated, fond of children and animals, can drive. Any suggestions welcome.—Box 950.

**G**ENTLEWOMAN, 37, desires post where love of country life together with domestic science training and 12 years' experience in hotels, etc., and 5½ years' war-time land work may be made use of. Car driver, bookkeeper, willing and cheerful. Congenial atmosphere and good salary essential.—Suggestions invited to Box 974.

**T**WO S.R.N.s, ex Q.A.'s service abroad, young, pleasant disposition, desire positions abroad together. Keen workers. New Zealand preferred.—Box 945.

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**B**LOODHOUND Puppies. Impressive pedigree. Born July 14. Price from 50 gns.—Write, LADY ANDERSON, 4, Lord North Street, Westminster.

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**G**OLDEN LABRADOR PUPPIES for sale born 18.6.47, by Troop of Treeshelme ex. Rowe Broken. Ref. K.C. Show and field trial champions on both sides, 4 and 10 gns.—MISS J. M. ENGLAND, Levisham, near Pickering, N. Yorks.

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**E**AVES HALL HOTEL, Waddington, nr. Clitheroe. The ideal permanent home to escape present housekeeping worries. Charming furnished; central heating; h. and c. in principal bedrooms; interior sprung mattresses; good food; lovely surroundings. Opportunities for golf, fishing, riding. Visitors' comfort and entertainment catered for. Pay a week-end visit. Hotel car will meet visitors. Phone, Clitheroe 561. Brochure sent on request; quote C.

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## HOTELS AND GUESTS

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**W**ANTED regularly, clean copies "Country Life" for invalid man, Purley, Surrey. Could supply "Tatler" part exchange if required.—Box 967.

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# COUNTRY LIFE

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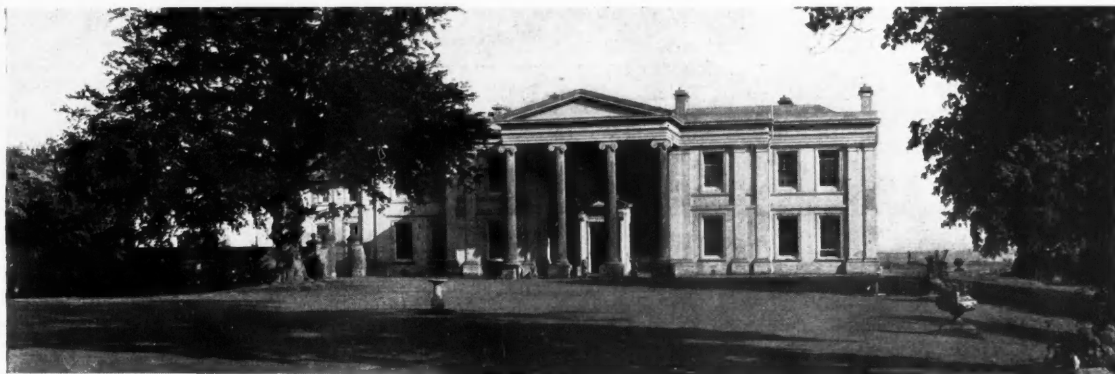
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For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) as a whole or in lots, at the Law Society's Auction Rooms, Hereford, on Wednesday, October 15, 1947, at 3.30 p.m. precisely. Sale particulars, price 2/6, from the Solicitors: Messrs. PINSENT & CO., 6, Bennetts Hill, Birmingham 2 (Tel. Central 2423). Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5).



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WITH VACANT POSSESSION

## "MONASTERY BELLS," CRANHAM

In the beautiful well-wooded triangle Cirencester-Gloucester-Cheltenham, on a bus route.

### MODERNISED 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Three bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Small garden and a ¼-ACRE paddock.

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold) on Wednesday, October 8, 1947, at 3 p.m., at The Royal George Hotel, Birdlip, Glos.

Solicitors: Messrs. SCOTT & FLOWER, 19, College Green, Gloucester (Tel. 3036). Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5).



Auction Thursday, October 16.

## MARLBOROUGH—HUNGERFORD RECENTLY MODERNISED 14TH-CENTURY AND QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

Two reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom and 2 w.c.s. Main light, power and water. Telephone. Garden.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester. (Folio 8967)

## HARTLEY MANOR FARM HOUSE FAWKHAM, KENT

Four bed, bath and 3 reception rooms. Garage. Main services. 2 ACRES. Gardens and paddock.

By Auction on October 6, 1947, at Gravesend (unless sold privately). JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE. NR. CHEPSTOW

THE MODERNISED 17TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE

In a woodland setting.

WYE COTTAGE, TIDENHAM

Seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms (one 30 ft. long). Main electric light and power. Main water. Beautifully wooded grounds. Lot 2: A very fine Building Site overlooking the famous horse-shoe bend of the River Wye.

Total extent about 10 ACRES

Auction October 17, 1947, at the Beaufort Hotel, Chepstow, at 3 p.m. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel.: 334/5) and LEWIS TRUEMAN, ESQ., F.A.L.R.A., 3a, Moore Street, Chepstow (Tel. 285).



Grosvenor 3121  
(3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

By direction of Sir F. Victor Seluster, Bart.

## SUSSEX

### FAIR CROUCH, WADHURST

A few minutes walk from Wadhurst Station.  
Tunbridge Wells 6 miles, London 40 miles.

ON HIGH GROUND WITH PLEASANT  
VIEWS



### GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE

Containing 7 best bedrooms, 8 secondary and staff bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, hall and 4 reception rooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Stabling, garages and cottages. Well-timbered grounds with kitchen garden, park and woodlands.

FOR SALE WITH 37 ACRES BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8 (unless previously sold by private treaty), AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

Surveyors: Messrs. ASTLEY COOK & FISHER, 1, Old Burlington Street, W.1

Auctioneers: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1. (Gro. 3121)

### WANTED: RESIDENTIAL FARM

Surrey. Up to £30,000. WITH VACANT POSSESSION. Well-fitted House of about 8 bedrooms. Daily reach London, on Brighton or Guildford lines.—Reply "Churn," c/o WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

### WANTED: HANTS, OXON OR BUCKS

£10,000, WITH VACANT POSSESSION. House of 8-10 bedrooms, with 5-10 acres, garden and paddock.—Reply, "Colonel," c/o WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.



# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## COLCHESTER

About 3 miles from the town, 51 miles from London

### The Residential and Agricultural

#### WOODHOUSE FARM ESTATE Great Horkeley.

About 192 ACRES

The Period Residence, built of red brick, is approached by an avenue drive. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water.  
Central heating.



Brick and tiled stabling, garage. Range of farm buildings.

Three cottages with baths.

The land is principally well-drained arable, suitable for fruit growing.

For Sale by Auction at the Corn Exchange, Colchester, on October 4 at 3.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Solicitor: HERBERT SMITH, Esq., 62 London Wall, E.C.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. FENN WRIGHT & CO., 146, High Street, Colchester, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

### SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS

One mile from station. 28 miles from London.



Well-appointed house, recently modernised and redecorated. Facing south with beautiful views. Four reception, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Central heating. All main services. Garage. Chauffeur's flat. Cottage. Wooded grounds, orchard, paddock.

About 10½ ACRES. Price £10,000. Vacant Possession. 31 acres adjoining can also be purchased, with beautiful lake of 6 acres. Bungalow and farmery.

Sole Agents: Messrs. GEERING & COLYER, Heathfield, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (37,342)

Mayfair 3771  
(10 lines)

### 20 MILES FROM LONDON

Between Egham and Chertsey.

EASTLEY END, THORPE

A Residence mainly of the Georgian Period.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 3 principal bedrooms and 2 bathrooms, 5 guest or secondary bedrooms and a bathroom, 5 servants' bedrooms, ample domestic offices. Main electricity, gas and water. Cesspool drainage.

Garage and stabling block. Entrance lodge.  
Chauffeur's flat.

Timbered pleasure grounds. Walled kitchen garden. Large orchard.

About 7½ ACRES. Vacant Possession of the main residence.

For sale by Auction at the Catherine Hotel, Egham, on Thursday, October 2, at 5.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. HORNE & BIRKETT, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. DUDLEY W. HARRIS & CO., Staines, Middlesex, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY. Particulars 1/-.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

One minute from Chalfont Park Golf Course.



THE OLD GARDEN, GERRARDS CROSS

Attractive low-built modern Residence. Hall, 3 reception, offices with maid's sitting room, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. All main services. Three garages (flat above), stables. Charming matured walled gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, about 1½ acres.

Auction on October 15 (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. STEWART WALLACE & CO., Gerrards Cross. Auctioneers: Messrs. A. C. FROST & CO., Gerrards Cross, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

Telegrams:

Galleries, Wesdo, London.

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Regent 0293/3377  
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## NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

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By direction of Capt. A. St. J. MacCall.

### CREEKSEA PLACE BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH, ESSEX

#### THIS LOVELY OLD 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

In a secluded position just outside quaint little town of Burnham—the yachtsman's paradise.

Thirteen bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, hall and 5 or 6 reception rooms, excellent offices. Several panelled rooms. Oak newel staircase.

Stabling. Garage. Lodge.

Lovely gardens with lake and bridge and well-timbered parkland ABOUT 30 ACRES IN ALL

For Sale by Auction at an early date.

Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

### BERKS

On the outskirts of the old-world town of Abingdon.

THAT DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY KNOWN AS

THE ABBEY, ABINGDON

A comfortable residence mainly Georgian in character, situate adjacent to the ruins of the old Abbey, and containing 10 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 servants' bedrooms, fine hall and 3 reception rooms. Excellent offices. Co.'s gas, electric light, and water. Main drainage. Stabling. Garages. Picturesque cottage. Also the Mill House.

Lovely gardens with long frontage to the river, the whole containing about 3¼ ACRES

The Sale advertised to take place at Reading on September 30 has been postponed to a later date. Solicitors: Messrs. SOUTHERN, RITCHIE & SOUTHERN, Martins Bank Chambers, Burnley, Lancs.

Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and Station Road, Reading, Berks.

SUITABLE FOR INSTITUTION, SCHOOL, ETC.

### SOUTH DEVON

Within easy reach of Torquay, Exeter 16 miles. Historic Mansion for sale, with possession. Set in a most beautiful situation with views to the Forest of Dartmoor.

Accommodation comprises 30 bedrooms, 5 reception rooms, 5 bathrooms, domestic offices.

Main water. Electric light.

The grounds comprise 46 ACRES, OF WHICH 21 ACRES are let on a yearly Michaelmas tenancy. More land available

PRICE £12,000

Further particulars from the above Agents.

OXFORD  
4637/8

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING  
NORTON  
19

Fresh in the Market.

### HUNTING WITH THE HEYTHROP

Banbury 12 miles, Oxford 20 miles.

#### AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING MODERNISED STONE-BUILT 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large playroom. Main electric light and power. Ample water supply. Telephone. Garage and stabling. Cottage. Charming pleasure gardens, productive kitchen gardens and paddock.

In all about 7 ACRES. For Sale Freehold, with Vacant Possession.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, as above (Oxford).

### AT THE FOOT OF THE CHILTERN

Within easy access of Oxford, Princes Risborough, High Wycombe and Aylesbury.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER THROUGHOUT

Two sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light and power. Ample water supply. Telephone. Garage and stabling. Tennis lawn, kitchen garden and paddock, in all about 2½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,250. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply the Agents, as above (Oxford).

In the Vale of the White Horse.

### HUNTING WITH THE OLD BERKS

Faringdon 5 miles, Swindon 8 miles.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED 18th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

Three sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 attics. Electric light, good water supply. Central heating. Garage. Stabling for 4. Gardener's cottage. Flower and kitchen gardens, hard tennis court, and paddock.

In all about 3½ ACRES. For Sale Freehold, with Vacant Possession.

Apply the Agents, as above (Oxford).

### IN THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS

Cirencester 12 miles.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERNISED STONE-BUILT COTSWOLD HOUSE Three sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light and power. Ample water supply. Telephone. Garage and stabling. Two cottages (one let). Gardens and paddock, in all about 1½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH VACANT POSSESSION UPON COMPLETION

Apply the Agents, as above (Oxford).



# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selaniet, Piccy, London"



## ACTUALLY ADJOINING THE ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF COURSE

1 mile main line station. 35 minutes Waterloo.



### AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-DESIGNED RESIDENCE

completely redecorated and situated in a lovely woodland setting.

Three reception rooms, master suite with bathroom, 6 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and compact offices.

Central heating. Constant hot water. Main services.

Garage and GARDEN of over **AN ACRE**

Freehold £9,750 or might be let unfurnished at a rental of £400 per annum.

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.52,306)

Enjoying extensive views to the south.

## FARNHAM, SURREY

High secluded position. On bus route. 1½ miles of main line station.

### DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE



Lounge hall, 3 reception, good offices, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage for 3 or 4 cars.

All main services.

Matured ground **3½ ACRES**, easy to maintain and forming a special feature.

**PRICE FREEHOLD £7,750. EARLY POSSESSION**

A dignified Country Home at a bargain price.

Agents: Messrs. GERMAN, ADDY & CO., 111, West Street, Farnham, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.22,513)

By order of Executors.

## "HERTINGFORDBURY PARK," HERTFORD

Occupying delightful rural situation only 21 miles from London. Good sporting facilities available.

CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

**Genuine Elizabethan Residence** with modern installations. Spacious hall, delightful drawing room 40 ft. x 19 ft. and billiards room, both having oak parquet floors, study with Adam mantelpiece, dining room approx. 30 ft. x 19 ft., 6 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, nursery suite, 3 staff bedrooms and completely shut-off domestic offices.



**TWO LODGES, 3 COTTAGES, GARAGES, FARMERY AND OUTBUILDINGS.**

Well-established gardens and grounds, walled kitchen garden, park, farm and woodland, the whole extending to about **73 ACRES** and lying within a ring fence.

Suitable for private or institutional purposes.

**FOR SALE MAINLY WITH POSSESSION**

Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (R.446)

## AMID THE SURREY HILLS

Over 700 ft. up. Close to village green, golf course and beautiful countryside.

## WOLDINGHAM

"MALVERNHYRST"—LAVISHLY EQUIPPED, UP-TO-DATE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE



Containing hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 family and guests, and 3 servants' bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, day and night nurseries, compact offices.

Company's services. Central and domestic hot water installations. Main drainage.

Chauffeur's room, garages, outbuildings.

Delightful gardens and grounds with kitchen garden and woodland belts, in all about **3½ ACRES**, with possession. For sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on October 15, 1947, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: LAWRENCE MESSER & CO., 16, Coleman Street, E.C.2.

Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Owner going abroad.

## EAST SUSSEX

Delightfully situated, easy reach of station, daily necessities. Coast, Haywards Heath and Sporting facilities.

## "TANYARDS," BUXTOD



### IDEAL FREEHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY

with quaint medium-sized farmhouse with modernisations; on two floors only. Halls, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating; wash basins in bedrooms. Company's electric light and water.

Garages, useful buildings.

Delightful pleasure, kitchen garden, pasture and woodland.

In all about **12 ACRES**. With possession.

For Sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on October 15 next at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. FRERE CHOLMELEY & CO., 28, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel.: WIM 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel.: 243)

## MAIDENHEAD SUNNINGDALE

## GIDDY & GIDDY

## WINDSOR, SLOUGH GERRARDS CROSS

### FARNHAM COMMON, BUCKS

Four bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception, sun loggia.

Central heating. Main services. Garages.

Glorious views. Cultivated woodland of **5 ACRES**

**FREEHOLD £7,000**



GIDDY & GIDDY, Slough (Tel. 20048).

300 ft. up. Lovely views.

Eight bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heating. Main services. Outbuildings including lodge, gymnasium, 2 garages. Pleasure gardens, including swimming pool, of about **4 ACRES**

**FREEHOLD £10,500**

### COOKHAM DEAN, BERKS



GIDDY & GIDDY, Maidenhead (Tel. 53).

## CROWE, BATES & WEEKES

GUILDFORD (Tel.: 5137) and at CRANLEIGH

### FAVOURITE VILLAGE OF MERROW



Near Guildford and Newlands Corner.

A fine

**GEORGIAN HOUSE** in a secluded position.

Five reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms. Cottage.

**11 ACRES** with park.

**TO BE LET ON LEASE**

**EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE: BEAUTIFUL ESTATE AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, U.S.A.**, facing the sea on ocean drive near golf links and sandy beaches. House magnificently built of stone, contains 5 master bedrooms and 4 bathrooms, 7 servants' rooms and 2 bathrooms, drawing room, library and dining room. Gardener's cottage and garage with living quarters over. Lovely garden in perfect condition.—For further details apply to Agents: **CAREY & RICHMOND**, Bellevue Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island, or to owner, Mrs. BIGELOW CLARK, Wrentham House, Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

## CHELTENHAM AND NORTH COTSWOLDS

G. H. BAYLEY & SONS

(Established over three-quarters of a Century.)

ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS  
27, PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM.  
(Tel.: 2102)

## HAMSEY HOUSE, Nr. Lewes, S. & SEX.

Country Residence overlooking South Downs. 4 recep., domestic offices, maid's sitting room, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms, 4 maids' bedrooms, 3 bath. Stabling, garage, chauffeur's cottage. In all **5 acres**. Electric train service to Victoria. **FREEHOLD £12,000**. Owner's agents: HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN, 77, Grosvenor Street, W.1.



Regent  
4304

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

**HERTS (WITHIN 40 MINS. OF TOWN)**  
*In lovely rural country but within convenient reach of station and golf courses.***A MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER**  
ideally planned and designed with a view to providing every modern convenience for comfort and labour saving.**SURROUNDED BY BEAUTIFUL APPLE AND CHERRY ORCHARDS**Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. **MAIN SERVICES—CENTRAL HEATING**  
Delightful grounds simple in character and requiring the minimum of upkeep. There are wide sweeping lawns, flower beds and borders, productive apple and cherry orchard, etc., in all**ABOUT 3 ACRES****FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

Inspected and strongly recommended by OSBORN AND MERCER, as above. (17,940)

**WEST SOMERSET**  
*In the heart of Exmoor, occupying a unique situation facing south and commanding extensive views*  
**AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE****CAPITAL MODERN RESIDENCE**  
with 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, attic rooms.  
**Two cottages, stabling, farm buildings.**  
Parklike grounds, ornamental gardens, bathing pool, pasture, etc.**ABOUT 120 ACRES****One mile of first-class fishing.****Moderate price Freehold.**

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,842)

**ON THE LOVELY SURREY HILLS**  
*Delightfully situated, high up, commanding magnificent views and within easy daily reach of London.***AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE**  
in first-class decorative condition, well planned and quite up to date.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths.

All main services. Central heating.

**TWO BRICK-BUILT GARAGES WITH SPLENDID FLAT OVER**

Extensive grounds with orchard, kitchen garden, 2 grass tennis courts, hard court (needs resurfacing), the whole extending to

**ABOUT 5 ACRES****PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,950****Quick sale desired as owner going abroad.**

Inspected and highly recommended by the Owner's Agents: Messrs. OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,929)

**12 MILES SOUTH OF TOWN***Occupying a picked position on high ground, within convenient reach of station and a first-class shopping centre.*  
**AN OUTSTANDING MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER**

the subject of illustrated articles in architects' and surveyors' journals.

**Designed for complete comfort and labour saving, and to obtain the full benefit of the sun.**

Fully panelled dining and drawing rooms, 4 bedrooms, splendidly fitted bathroom.

All main services.

Large Garage.

The pleasure gardens have been the hobby of the present owner and have great charm. There are lawns, hard tennis court, brick terrace, rockery, flower borders, and a number of young fruit trees.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Most of the furniture including some genuine antiques would be sold if required.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,942)

3, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR

Grosvenor  
1032-33**FORTY-FIVE MINUTES SOUTH WEST OF LONDON***In a delightful rural setting convenient for main line station with unrivalled train service. On bus route.***FINE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY OF ABOUT 73 ACRES****FASCINATING 16th-CENTURY HOUSE**

with picturesque elevations of aged toned red bricks relieved by a certain amount of old oak timbers and a mellow tiled roof. Nine bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception and music room, day nursery and garden room, up-to-date offices. In perfect order, full of characteristic features combined with modern amenities. Central heating. Main electricity. Co.'s water. Main drainage.

Two garages and other useful outbuildings. Modernised cottage with garage, suitable for bailiff. Delightful part-walled gardens. Hard tennis court.

**HOME FARM WITH GOOD BUILDINGS, 2 COTTAGES****PARKLIKE GRASS AND ARABLE LAND****FREEHOLD £19,500. EARLY POSSESSION OR HOUSE AND GARDEN ONLY £11,500**

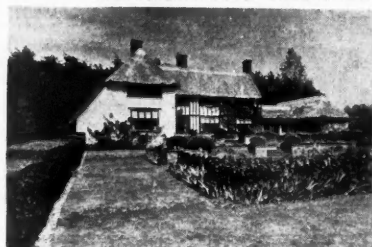
Sole Agents: RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.



## F. L. MERCER &amp; CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

**PERFECT SMALL LUXURY HOUSE OF CHARACTER IN A BEAUTIFUL PART OF KENT***In a magnificent setting. On high ground with panoramic views.***FASCINATING TUDOR REPLICA**

With every conceivable modern comfort.

Lounge hall, cloakroom (h. and c.), 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 luxurious modern bathrooms. Main services.

Garage.

Beautifully laid out gardens with tennis lawn, fruit trees, lily pond and paddock

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Agents: F. L. MERCER &amp; Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

**ESSEX MANOR HOUSE.** In Constable's lovely country overlooking Dedham valley. Fascinating home of unique old-world charm in the typical Essex Elizabethan style. Newly decorated and in perfect condition. Central lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Double garage. Well-stocked gardens with fruit trees. **PRICE FREEHOLD £7,250.**—Highly recommended by the Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co.**LOVELY SUFFOLK FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE,** restored and modernised. Within confines of picturesque village overlooking typical English scenery. Possessing considerable character and in excellent condition with fitted basins in bedrooms, central heating, Aga cooker and modern conveniences including main electric light. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Three garages. Large barn, stables 2 pig sties. Well-stocked gardens, copse and arable land. **7½ ACRES. £6,750. A POSITIVE BARGAIN.**—Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co.**HERTFORDSHIRE.** One of the loveliest homes in the county, 3½ miles from St. Albans and under 20 miles from London. Most attractive Residence, built and equipped regardless of cost. Polished oak floors, central heating throughout, luxurious bathrooms. Drive approach. Lounge hall, 3 elegant reception rooms, billiards room, loggia, 7 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, staff quarters. Main electricity. Two cottages. Splendid garage accommodation. Enchanting gardens and grounds, prolific orchard, hard tennis court and many other features. **FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE WITH 8 ACRES.**—Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co.184, BROMPTON ROAD  
LONDON, S.W.3

## BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY

Kensington  
0152-3**QUITE UNUSUAL**

Being offered at very little above pre-war value; yet in absolute perfect order. The reason—IMMEDIATE SALE IMPERATIVE.

**SURREY—ADJOINING GOLF LINKS. DAILY REACH LONDON MODERN RESIDENCE**

Every convenience, beautiful drawing room, 2 other rec., 6 bed (3 fitted basins), 2 baths. Excellent offices, Aga. Main services. Central heating. Inexpensive gardens and

**7 ACRES**

Immediate inspection necessary to secure.

**Best offer over £6,500 to sell at once. Vacant possession.****CHANCE FOR A REAL BARGAIN**

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3 (Ken. 0152/3).

**VERY FINE ESTATE NEAR NORWICH****GENTLEMAN'S FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE 710 ACRES****CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER**

Most attractively situated. Four rec., 8 bed, 2 baths. Well-equipped domestic offices. Triplex grate. Ideal boiler, etc. Main electricity throughout. Lovely gardens. Tennis court. Sunken Dutch garden, etc.

Secondary residence. Two sets of excellent modern farm buildings. Garage 4 cars. Nine cottages. Very good shooting.

**VACANT POSSESSION FREEHOLD**

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Ken. 0152/3).

Grosvenor 1553  
(4 lines)

## GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SO., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
West Halkin St.,  
Belgrave Sq.,  
and 68, Victoria St.,  
Westminster, S.W.1

### SURREY. ADJOINING GOLF AND COMMONS

One hour by electric service. On bus route.  
CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE



Long drive. Two floors only. All modern conveniences. Eight bed, 4 baths 4 rec. rooms. Main services. Central heating. Fitted basins. Garages. Cottage.

Delightful grounds, lake and stream. 11 ACRES. Early Possession.  
Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

### BETWEEN COLCHESTER AND IPSWICH

CHARMING PERIOD VILLAGE HOUSE

Recently redecorated and modernised throughout. Lounge 25 ft. x 19 ft. with beautiful moulded beams, panelled dining room, 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen with Esse cooker, etc. Telephone. Main electricity. Rebuilt gardener's cottage. Stabling for 6. Excellent garden with some fine old trees, tennis court, and kitchen garden, in all about 2 ACRES



Inspected by the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. COBBE & WINNER, 7, Arcade Street, Ipswich (Tel. 2785), and GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (5791)

16, ARCADE STREET,  
IPSWICH 4334

## WOODCOCKS

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,  
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1  
M1611 4111

750 ft. up, lovely view, surrounded National Trust.  
**HINDHEAD. 2 miles Hazelmer. GENTLEMAN'S BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE.** Lounge hall, 3 reception, billiards room, 6 principal, 4 maids' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Part central heating. Main services. Choice gardens and grounds 10 ACRES. Two cottages, garage 4 cars. **POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £15,000.**—Inspected, WOODCOCKS, London Office.

**EAST SUFFOLK (Southwold 7½ miles). CHARMING XVIIIth CENTURY RESIDENCE WITH 5 ACRES OF PASTURE,** perfectly rural and unspoilt. Wealth massive oak beams, open fireplaces, lead light windows. Two reception, 4 bedrooms (3 with fixed basins), bathroom (h/c.). Main electricity, automatically pumped water, telephone. Fine old barn. **FREEHOLD £5,500. EARLY POSSESSION.**—Sole Agents: WOODCOCK & SONS, Ipswich.

**EAST SUFFOLK (1 mile market town with main line station, sea 8 miles). EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PERIOD RESIDENCE,** fully modernised, set in lovely garden; oak-beamed lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms (3 with fixed basins), bath (h/c.). Main electricity, partial central heating. Ample water, automatically pumped. Walled and other gardens. Capital outbuildings, loose boxes, garages, pretty woodland and arable land, about 7 ACRES in all. **FREEHOLD £6,750. EARLY POSSESSION.**—Inspected and recommended: WOODCOCK & SONS, Ipswich.

**KENT-SUSSEX BORDER.** Between Tunbridge Wells and Hastings. **CHOICE REPLICA TUDOR MANSION** in miniature. Three reception rooms (one 38 ft. x 22 ft.), 6 principal bedrooms (3 with own bathrooms), 3 staff bedrooms, 5 bathrooms in all. Appointed regardless of expense. "Aga" cooker. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Staff cottage. Gardens and small park 14 ACRES. Garage 5 cars, etc. **POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £15,000.**—Inspected by Sole Agents: WOODCOCKS, London Office.

**OUTSKIRTS FAVOURITE SUSSEX VILLAGE. One mile station, Hastings 11. PARTLY XVth CENTURY RESIDENCE.** 3-4 reception, 6-7 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. "Aga" cooker. Main electricity. Well-stocked gardens and paddocks 28 ACRES. Cottage, garage, stabling, etc. **POSSESSION (except paddocks). FREEHOLD £12,000.**—Inspected by Sole Agents: WOODCOCKS, London Office.

**WANTED WITHIN 50 MILES OF LONDON (not East).** Gentleman seeks choice **MODERN RESIDENCE**, 3 reception, 4-5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, must have ground floor cloakroom; be easily run; good view essential; beautiful but small garden desirable. No commission required.—Mark envelopes "Sir J. B." WOODCOCKS, London Office.

**BEAUTIFUL BUCKS. 1 HOUR LONDON GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL FARM 90 ACRES.** Fascinating Tudor Farm Residence with wealth of old oak and up-to-date conveniences, main electric light, etc. Excellent buildings with modern cowshed passed for T.T. herd. Cottages. Reduced price **£13,750 FREEHOLD, OR NEAREST OFFER.**—Recommended: WOODCOCKS, London Office.

**BEAUTIFUL MID-KENT. CHOICE RESIDENTIAL AND FARMING ESTATE 134 ACRES.** The Residence, in its own charming park and lovely grounds, has massive galleried hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms. Flat for servants. Main electric light and water. Central heating. Farmery. Two lodges. Farmhouse. Three cottages. Land includes 22½ acres valuable orcharding; also well-timbered parklands. **FREEHOLD £37,500, furniture optional.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

#### PROPERTY WANTED.

**A VERY SPECIAL INQUIRY**  
Up to £25,000 is in mind by a City man wanting a farm anything between 50 AND 300 ACRES, with small residence 5-6 beds, etc., bailiff's house, etc. Likes Tunbridge Wells area, or Bucks, Herts, West Essex, perhaps Hants. —Messrs. WOODCOCKS (London Office) offer personal attention to owners quoting "Broker."

SeVENOAKS, 2247-8  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS 46  
OXFORD 240  
REIGATE 2938 and 3793

## IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SeVENOAKS, KENT  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT  
OXFORD, SURREY  
REIGATE, SURREY

### LONDON 13 MILES SOUTH

In a delightful position yet with excellent travelling facilities.



#### MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Superbly appointed throughout. Lounge hall, cloakroom, 2 large reception rooms (with oak floors), loggia and stone-flagged terraces, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Double garage. All main services. Matured gardens with lawns, lily pond, fruit and vegetable gardens.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,250

Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tel. 2247/48).

### ON HOLMWOOD COMMON

Glorious country, ¾ mile Holmwood Station.



**SURREY.** In an unique position actually on the Common (3 miles Dorking). Favoured residential district.

**MELLOW BRICK-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE** suitably converted from 2 cottages. Five bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Two garages, stable, harness room with living accommodation over. Main services. In excellent order and ready to walk into. Matured garden ½ acre. Price Freehold £8,000 with Vacant Possession IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 47, High Street, Reigate (Tel. 2938 and 3793).

### HIGH ON THE SURREY HILLS

35 mins. from London.



**THIS EASILY RUN HOUSE OF CHARACTER IN GROUNDS OF 2½ ACRES**

Hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, modern domestic offices with staff sitting room. All main services. Central heating. Range of garages and outbuildings.

For Sale with Possession at a moderate figure. Joint Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3771), and IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Sevenoaks, Kent.

## TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861 Telegrams: "Cornishmen London."

**46 ACRES £12,500 FREEHOLD**  
**EAST SUSSEX. 7 miles Tunbridge Wells, ½ mile bus route. ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE,** enjoying magnificent views to South Downs. Large hall, 3 reception, 2 bath., 5 principal bedrooms (3 h. and c.), dressing room. Separate staff rooms and bathroom. Central heating. Electric light. Main water and gas. Garage. Cottage. Farm buildings. Terraced gardens, walled kitchen and fruit garden, 2 glasshouses. Orchard. Woodland and meadow (part let).—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (232811).

**£7,250 21 ACRES BARGAIN**  
**GLOS., nearly 400 ft. up. CHARMING STONE-BUILT 17TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE,** restored and in good order. Hall, 4 good reception, 3 bath., 10 bedrooms. Polished oak floor. Central heating. Esse cooker. Garage. Stabling. COTTAGE. Lovely gardens. Two walled kitchen gardens. Glasshouses and park-like land.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1 (21175)

**CITY MAN'S RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT ORDER**  
**EASY DAILY REACH, 700 ft. up on the Surrey Hills, main station.** Particularly attractive **MODERN RESIDENCE.** Oak panelled lounge hall, billiards room, 3 reception, 4 bathrooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms. Oak floors. Main services. Central heating. Esse cooker. Telephone. Garages, man's room, excellent cottage. Parklike grounds, hard tennis court, excellent walled kitchen garden, glasshouses, orchard and pretty woodland. **6 ACRES. FREEHOLD.** Strongly recommended.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (92811)

**CHILTERN HILLS, between Amersham and High Wycombe, 600 ft. up near village and bus. DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE** in excellent order. Three reception, 2 bath., 5-6 bed. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Telephone. Garage. Beautiful well-stocked gardens, kitchen garden, orchard. **ABOUT 3 ACRES. FREEHOLD.**—TRESIDDER & CO., as above. (21092)

S. W. SANDERS,  
F.V.A.

## SANDERS'

T. S. SANDERS  
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FORE STREET SIDMOUTH 1. Tels.: Sidmouth 41 and 109

### SIDMOUTH 6 MILES

In delightful country and only 2 miles from shopping facilities. Constant bus services within easy walking distance.

#### ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN 2½ ACRES

with 3 entertaining and 5 bedrooms (2 with fitted basins). Cooking by electricity. Ideal boiler. Good domestic offices.

Two-car garage with useful room over.

Main electricity. Good water and drainage systems.

FREEHOLD £8,000

Enquiries for Country House properties—particularly in Devon and Cornwall—reach us in embarrassing numbers.

Vendors desirous of effecting a satisfactory sale, in which negotiations are conducted with efficiency and discretion, are invited to communicate with us.

Personal inspection is made without charge.



5, MOUNT ST.  
LONDON, W.1

# CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

## MARLOW, BUCKS

On one of the prettiest reaches of the Thames.

### ELIZABETHAN STYLE HOUSE



Well fitted. Re-decorated throughout. 12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 good reception rooms. All main services. Central heating. Delightful old walled garden.

Freehold for Sale with or without the valuable and unique furniture and complete furnishings. Would make an ideal Guest House.

Joint Agents: Messrs. LAWRENCE, SON & LAIRD, Marlow, Bucks ('Phone 45), and Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

## KENT, LONDON TWENTY MILES

Nearly 700 feet up, superb views to the south.

### A LOVELY OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, large lounge, dining room, compact domestic offices. Main electric light. Central heating. Domestic hot water. In perfect order. Ready for immediate occupation. Garages. Stabling. Four-roomed cottage with bathroom. Delightful old-world gardens, orchard, paddocks, etc.

OVER 8 ACRES



### FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1. (Tel.: Gro. 3131).

# LOFTS & WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1. Gro. 3056

## WILTSHIRE

OLD MANOR set amidst a really beautiful garden in most delightful country.



Three reception, 2 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

Grounds extend to about 3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. PRICE £7,750

Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1 (Gros. 3056).

By direction of The Lord Hothfield, D.S.O.

## WESTMORLAND

Close to Penrith and 8 miles from Appleby. On the main Penrith Scotch Corner Road. The Freehold Agricultural Property well known as

### THE WHINFELL ESTATE

Comprising 6 capital Mixed Farms with excellent houses, farm buildings and ample cottages. Main water and electricity.

A compact block lying in a ring fence suitable for investment, together with about 600 ACRES of VALUABLE WOODLAND. Fishing in the Eden. Low outgoings. Gross Rent Roll £2,270 per annum. Total area nearly 4,000 ACRES.

Also  
8 miles south-east from Appleby

### THE BROUGH CASTLE ESTATE

Adjoining the town of Brough, Westmorland.

Comprising 3 excellent Farms (one with VACANT POSSESSION in February next). Gross Rent Roll £700 per annum. Total area about 850 ACRES.

For sale as a whole or in suitable blocks. By Auction at St. Andrews Assembly Rooms, Penrith, on Friday, October 17, at 2.30 p.m. (if not sold privately beforehand).

Solicitors: Messrs. DAWSON & CO., 2, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Auctioneers: LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, London, W.1 (Gros. 3056).

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1  
(Euston 7000)

# MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1  
(Regent 4685)

## GREEN ACRES, ROWLEDGE, FARNHAM, SURREY

### TWO CONVERTED ELIZABETHAN COTTAGES



MAKING A CHARMING HOUSE CONTAINING HALL, CLOAKROOM, 3 RECEPTION AND MAID'S SITTING ROOM, 5 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS

Orchard, garden, and meadow, in all ABOUT 4½ ACRES

Further particulars of MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair (Regent 4685).

## ESHER

In beautiful Esher Park.

### A REPRODUCTION OLD-WORLD COTTAGE BY A WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT

CONTAINING 2 RECEPTION ROOMS (ONE 36 ft. x 13 ft.), 4 BEDROOMS, BASINS IN BEDROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING.

POLISHED OAK FLOORS THROUGHOUT.

Further particulars of MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair (Regent 4685).

BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS Tels.:  
32, MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1, & KENLEY HOUSE, OXTED. Oxt. 975  
Vic. 3012

**CLOSE TO LISS**, Hampshire, in lovely stretch of wooded country. Substantially built Residence well fitted and in good condition. Comprising 8 bedrooms, 2 attic rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Garage with rooms over. Excellent outbuildings. Partial central heating. Main electric light and water. In all ABOUT 7 ACRES. £10,000 FREEHOLD. (773)

**ABINGER COMMON, SURREY.** A truly delightful Country Residence set on high ground over 600 ft. above sea level, and commanding glorious views. Of mellow red brick with weathered tiled roof, the accommodation comprises 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Excellent domestic offices. Garage for 2 cars. Cottage and outbuildings. The garden and grounds are beautifully laid out and well timbered, in all extending to approx. 19 ACRES. £14,000 FREEHOLD. (696)

**FERRING-BY-SEA.** An attractive architect designed modern House standing in 7 ACRES of grounds with about 200 ft. frontage to the beach. The accommodation comprises 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms and 3 maids' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Garage. Good entrance lodge. Easily maintained natural gardens. PRICE £14,500 FREEHOLD (OR THE HOUSE WOULD BE SOLD WITH A SMALLER AREA OF LAND). (762)

'Phone:  
Crawley 528

A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO.  
THREE BRIDGES, SUSSEX

And at  
OCKHAM, SURREY

## LOVELY COUNTRY BETWEEN SALCOMBE AND EAST GRINSTEAD

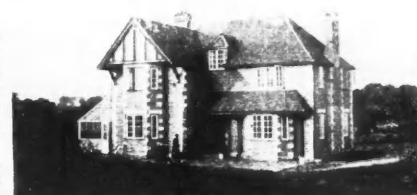
Daily reach of London.

### MODERN HOUSE OF MERIT

In first-class order with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Cloakroom, 2 reception rooms 22 ft. x 15 ft. and 17 ft. x 16 ft., 5 bedrooms and bathroom. Company's water. Main electric light and power, and main drainage.

Two garages. Inexpensive gardens of 1¼ ACRES FREEHOLD £6,950.

Sole Agents: A. T. UNDERWOOD & Co. (Ref. 209)



**HORLEY**, a mile from town and station. Small Estate with Modernised House, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (all fitted basins), 2 bathrooms. Main services. Garages. Cottage and farmery. 18 ACRES. FREEHOLD £10,000. (Ref. 6191)

**ABINGER, BETWEEN DORKING AND GUILDFORD.** Magnificent Modern House in Georgian style and in perfect order. Three reception rooms, 9 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms. Beautifully fitted and appointed. Garages. Woodland grounds of 4 ACRES. FREEHOLD £15,500. (Ref. 5569)

23, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor  
1441

### DELIGHTFUL 17th-CENTURY HOUSE

*Lovely part of Surrey. One hour London.*



Completely modernised with every up-to-date convenience yet retaining all its period features. 5-6 beds (basins), 2 baths, hall, 2 reception. Main services. Central heating. Charming old-world gardens, paddock, etc.

**FOR SALE WITH 4½ ACRES**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### 400 ft. UP ON A KENTISH COMMON

*Between Oxsted and Sevenoaks. 400 ft. up with beautiful views.*

#### CHARMING HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER

Seven bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 reception rooms. Main services.

Central heating.

Delightful gardens of **2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £8,500**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### RURAL BERKS 40 MINS. LONDON

Delightful Small Estate of nearly **40 ACRES**

#### CHARMING OLD-WORLD HOUSE

Completely modernised and in first-rate order. Eight bed and dressing, 4 baths, 3 reception. Main services. Central heating. Small home arm.

**£13,500 WITH POSSESSION**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### FINEST POSITION IN SURREY

*Lovely country south of Guildford. 600 ft. up, sandy soil. Magnificent panoramic views.*



Fine modern House by eminent architect, completely up to date. 5 beds, 3 baths, 3 reception. Garage and flat. Superior cottage. Finely timbered gardens.

**£8,000 WITH 4 ACRES**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

NORWICH  
HOLT

## R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

130, MOUNT STREET, LONDON W.1.

STOWMARKET  
CAMBRIDGE

### NORFOLK

*8 miles from Norwich City.*

#### COMFORTABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Three reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, cloakroom, bathroom. Main electricity. Pleasant grounds, tennis court, paddock.

#### 9 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, as above, and 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289, 2 lines).

### SOUTH-EAST NORFOLK

#### SMALL GEORGIAN STYLE COUNTRY HOUSE

Standing in secluded well-timbered grounds. Four reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and ample water supply. Garage. Stabling. Productive kitchen garden with two glass houses and orchard. Entrance lodge.

**6 ACRES. PRICE £7,500. VACANT POSSESSION**  
Further details from the Agents as above, and at 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289).

### EAST SUFFOLK

*Within ½ mile of market town and main line station only 8 miles from sea.*

#### LOVELY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Three reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Gardener's cottage. Beautiful gardens. **5-ACRE Paddock. POSSESSION. £6,500**  
Agents as above, or Stowmarket Office (Tel. 384/5).

### NORFOLK

*In lovely country within easy distance of the coast and Broads.*

#### A SPLENDID SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

#### GEORGIAN STYLE HOUSE

facing south in lovely timbered grounds. Eight bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating.

SECONDARY RESIDENCE subject to a life tenancy. BAILIFF'S HOUSE AND HOME FARM with first-rate buildings and exceptionally productive land. Seven cottages, in all about **194 ACRES**

VACANT POSSESSION of the greater part. Details upon application to the Agents as above and at 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289, 2 lines).

### IPSWICH 8 MILES

ACCREDITED POULTRY FARM WITH HOUSE Containing 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms. Main electricity. Extensive buildings including brick building forming incubator plant and containing 123,000 egg Secura all-electric incubator and 124,000 Stephens ditto, installed during 1942 and 1944. 30 acres of pasture. Poultry food allocation of 11½ tons per month.

**Price Freehold £9,750, or to include the whole of the stock and equipment £15,000.**

Details from the Owner's Sole Agents as above, and at Stowmarket (Tel. 384/5).

*By direction of Hugh Bainbridge, Esq.*

### NORTH NORFOLK

*In lovely country, 5 miles from Blakeney.*

#### A MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE

#### "THE CEDARS," BRINTON

Four bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Garages, stabling. Pleasant grounds, paddock.

#### 2½ ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION

Auction (unless previously sold privately) at the Royal Hotel, Norwich, on Saturday, October 25. Illustrated particulars, 6d., from the Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. MILLS & REEVE, 74, Upper Close, Norwich (Tel. 21587), and the Auctioneers, as above, and at 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289).

### IN CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY

*7 miles from Colchester.*

#### ATTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCE

Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.). All main services. Partial central heating. Double garage. Walled-in garden with covered terrace. Vegetable garden with fruit trees.

#### PRICE £6,000. VACANT POSSESSION

Particulars from the Agents as above, and at Market Place, Stowmarket (Tel. 384/5).

ESTATE OFFICES  
GODALMING (Tel.: 2)

## H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON

4, CASTLE STREET,  
FARNHAM (Tel.: 5274)

### HYDON END, HAMBLEDON. BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND HASLEMERE

*1½ miles main line station. Near noted golf course.*



#### A DELIGHTFUL MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

300 ft. up. Lovely distant views. Drive approach. Hall, cloakroom, 4 fine reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, compact offices with Aga. Central heating throughout. Main water, electricity. Cottage. Double garage with covered washdown. Charming grounds of **12 ACRES. FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION**  
**For Sale by Auction on October 2, 1947.**  
Apply: Godalming Office.

### BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND FARNHAM

*South of Hog's Back. Commanding magnificent southerly views.*



#### AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE TUDOR REPLICA

constructed with genuine old materials and containing many period features. Beautifully decorated and fitted throughout. Five-six bedrooms (4 fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, sun loggia, cloakroom, modern offices, servants' sitting room. Central heating. Main services. Modern drainage. Garage for 2. **2 ACRES**

**FREEHOLD £12,750, WITH POSSESSION**

### HURSTHILL, DUNFORD NR. GODALMING, SURREY

*GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL AND DAIRY FARM*



#### PERIOD HOUSE

Four-five bedrooms, bathroom, 2-3 reception rooms, offices. Garage. Secondary Residence, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Bungalow. Main water and electricity. Dairy buildings including cow ties for 15. About **83 ACRES. POSSESSION**

**For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) on October 2, 1947.**  
H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON, Chartered Surveyors, Godalming and Farnham

REIGATE  
2286/7  
Redhill 631/2

## HARRIE STACEY & SON

6, BELL STREET, REIGATE

And at  
REDHILL and  
TADWORTH

### BETCHWORTH SURREY

*In a much favoured residential district with a charming setting, within three miles Reigate and 3½ miles Dorking.*

#### A VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

comprising

#### THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE

Three reception rooms and hall with parquet flooring, billiards room, cloakroom, good domestic offices, 12 bed and dressing rooms (2 with running water), 3 bathrooms, etc.

#### CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

GARAGE for 6, with chauffeur's living quarters. STABLING for 9 with man's flat. ENTRANCE LODGE.

Pleasure Grounds and Land

extending to about **32 ACRES**

with picturesque lake and charming summer-house. All main services including electricity, gas and drainage.

**VACANT POSSESSION OF WHOLE. PRICE £20,000 FREEHOLD**

Various fittings, etc., at valuation.

Full particulars from Owner's Agents, as above.

## GLORIOUS NORTH DEVON

### FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE. ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Four reception, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Excellent domestic offices and staff quarters. Cottage and flat. Aga cooker. Recently re-decorated.

Large garage. Stabling for 4 and ample outbuildings.

Cow shippens and pig styes.

Well laid out pleasure gardens, lawns, fine vegetable gardens. Tennis and croquet lawns. Vineyard.



Orchard, woodland and arable land, in all about **35 ACRES**

Central heating. Good water and drainage. Centre of excellent sporting district.

**POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT. FREEHOLD PRICE £9,500**

Sole Agents:

**HANNAFORD, WARD & SOUTHCOMBE, LTD.,**

4, Bridgeland Street, Bideford (Bideford 25.)



Telegrams:  
"Wood, Agents, Wendo,  
London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341  
(10 lines)

## EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

### EAST HERTFORDSHIRE, BENGEO HALL ATTRACTIVE OLD PERIOD HOUSE WITH TWO MILES TROUT FISHING



House of 17th-century origin, re-fronted in 1745. Hall, 3 reception, gun-room, compact offices with Aga, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

#### MAIN ELECTRICITY, WATER AND DRAINS.

Walled garden, stabling, garages, orchard, gardener's cottage. Three paddocks.

**16 ACRES**

#### FOR SALE FREEHOLD at reduced price

Full particulars from the Sole Agents: HUMBERT & FLINT, 6, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 (Tel. Holborn 2078), and JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

## TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

### 16 MILES WEST FROM HYDE PARK CORNER

Two miles from Southern Electric Station.

#### BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE

in splendid decorative condition and seated in a well-timbered park, with lake. Fourteen bed., 6 bath., sitting hall, 5 reception, billiards room. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Septic tank drainage. Garage for 7 cars and stabling. Walled kitchen gardens, tennis and croquet lawns, lodge, 5 cottages and 2 excellent flats.

HOME FARM with cow-houses for 25 and useful buildings and land.

In all about 60 ACRES, or would be sold with 31 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (10,940)



### FERRING-BY-SEA

#### MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE WITH DIRECT SEA FRONTAGE



3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, excellent servants' quarters. All main services, central heating. Modern lodge and garages. **ABOUT 7 ACRES.** Easily maintained gardens.

**PRICE £14,500 or would be divided**

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (31,892)

### NORTH NORFOLK COAST

Cromer 2 miles, Sheringham 6 miles.

#### CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE IN PERFECT ORDER



8 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 4 bathrooms; modern offices with Aga. Main electricity, water, gas and drainage. Gardens, grounds slope down to a private sandy beach. Well stocked kitchen garden and fruit garden with modern gardener's cottage, 2 bed., sitting room, kitchen and bath. **ABOUT 3 ACRES. PRICE £11,000 FREEHOLD** Inspected and recommended by Joint Sole Agents: LIMMERS, Church Square, Cromer (Tel.: Cromer 2026). JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (83,309)

### BETWEEN DARTMOOR AND EXMOOR

#### ENCHANTING HOUSE 3,400 YEARS OLD (not low ceilings)



in spotless condition.

**with 14 ACRES**

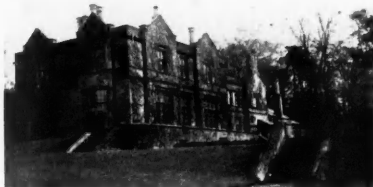
Four Cottages and Buildings for small T.T. Dairy herd. 3 reception and garden room; 7/8 bed. (basins in all), 2 bath. Electricity. Complete central heating. Esse cooker, etc. Excellent self-supporting garden.

Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., (as above). (73,103)

### CHARNWOOD FOREST

Leicester 9 miles, Loughborough 8 miles.

#### THE ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BARDON HALL



Six reception (some panelled), 11 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, usual offices. Central heating. Main electric light. Own water supply. Well-timbered grounds, etc. Four cottages. Kitchen garden.

**In all 108 ACRES**

Also suitable for a School, Training Centre, Offices, etc.

#### VACANT POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE AND 3 COTTAGES

Particulars from The Estate Office, Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leics., or JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

By direction of Trustees of P. T. Reid (deceased).

### MID-SUSSEX, 2 MILES FROM HAYWARDS HEATH

#### MILL HALL, CUCKFIELD

#### Well-built Modernised Residence

Four reception rooms, billiards room, 5 principal, 3 secondary and 4 servants' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern offices with Esse cooker.

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HOME FARM of about **53 ACRES**. FULLY LICENSED HOTEL of 55 bedrooms with VACANT POSSESSION.

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Two boat houses suitable for week-end cottages. Cottages, the famous Chain Pier.

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The whole extending to an area of about **58 ACRES**

Vacant possession of residence and about 11 acres on completion of purchase.

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## EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE DETACHED SEMI-BUNGALOW RESIDENCE



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At the foot of the Downs—2 miles from the sea.

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Situate on high ground in a delightful residential district on the outskirts of Worthing. Pleasant woodland surroundings. Within easy walking distance of two golf courses and about 1 mile from Central Railway Station.

## A luxuriously appointed modern detached Residence

with many unusual features. Four bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen. Double garage. Partial central heating.

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**2½ ACRES. PRICE £9,500**

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right on the heath with excellently planned and easily run accommodation.



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## A MODERN RESIDENCE

In delightful woodland setting, yet within 10 minutes of station.

Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,  
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heating.

Mature gardens of about

**1¼ ACRES****£9,000 FREEHOLD**

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#### 14th-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE

c.1

Completely modernised.



Magnificent oak timbering.  
Lounge hall, 3 reception, 7  
bed and dressing rooms, 3  
bathrooms.

Central heating. Aga  
cooker. Own electric light.  
Small farmery and pro-  
ductive orchard.

Two modern cottages (with  
possession).

50 ACRES

N.B.—30 let off at present.

£10,500 FREEHOLD, or £7,500 excluding Cottages

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c.4

Facing famous Cliveden Woods, and commanding magnificent panoramic views.

## A REALLY DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE



Only 45 mins. from Town,  
with hall, 3 reception rooms,  
6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,  
complete offices. Electric  
light and power. Co.'s  
water. Aga cooker. Double  
garage, and useful out-  
buildings. Cottage.

Beautiful gardens of about  
1½ acres, and paddock of  
2½ acres.

IN ALL ABOUT 4 ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD £12,500

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c.4

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## CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



with hall, 3 large reception  
rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bath-  
rooms, boxrooms, complete  
offices. "Aga" cooker.  
Electric light. Co.'s water.  
Modern drainage, etc.

Garage for 4. Stabling.  
Small farmery. Cottage and  
bungalow.

Delightful timbered  
grounds, well-stocked kit-  
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paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 15 ACRES

For Sale on reasonable terms with early possession.

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## PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Just over 4 miles from Andover.



Two sitting rooms, 5 bed-  
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Large shed used as garage.

Cottage.

Pleasant gardens with  
lawns, kitchen garden,  
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IN ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE

LOW PRICE FOR A QUICK SALE

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c.3

Occupying one of the finest situations on the coast.

#### A MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

on two floors only, facing  
south, overlooking the Bay  
and near the golf links.

Entrance hall, 4 reception  
and 6 bedrooms (3 basins),  
bathroom.

Co.'s services. Garage.  
Tennis court. Kitchen  
garden.



ABOUT ¾ ACRE. VACANT POSSESSION

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Remodelled.

Hall and 3 rooms oak  
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reception rooms, billiards or  
playroom, 8 bedrooms, 3  
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vices, main drainage.

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3½ ACRES £11,000 FREEHOLD

More land and cottage available.

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c.4

## 15th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

with early Georgian front. Lovely partly walled grounds.

On the edge of the old-world village, 30 minutes from town. Rural in atmosphere,  
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Entrance hall, 3 reception  
rooms, billiards room, 9 bed  
and dressing rooms, 3 bath-  
rooms. Jacobean staircase,  
oak panelling and floors.  
Central heating. All main  
services.

Two garages. Greenhouses.  
Gardens and grounds of  
great beauty.

Hard tennis court, minia-  
ture golf, billy pools with  
stream, kitchen garden,  
orchards.



IN ALL ABOUT 3½ ACRES

To be sold privately or by Auction September 30.

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In picked position about 7 miles from a Goodwood.

Hall, 3 receptions, 4 beds,  
2 baths. Co.'s electric light  
and water. Central heating.

Two garages.

Charming garden with hun-  
dreds of yew trees. Young  
orchard.



IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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ENTRANCE LODGE AND SMALL COTTAGE.

Stabling and garage.

Easily maintained pleasure garden. Walled kitchen garden with greenhouse.

Enclosure of grazing land extending in all to

ABOUT 17 ACRES

PRICE £10,000 FREEHOLD

WITH POSSESSION

## NORTH HAMPSHIRE

1 mile main line station, 1 hour Waterloo.

### DISTINCTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE IN GEORGIAN STYLE

Occupying a delightfully secluded position in nicely timbered grounds with paddock.

IN ALL 7 ACRES

Seven bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3-4 reception rooms, model offices. Main electricity and water. Central heating. South aspect. Very good cottage. Double garage.

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Photo available.

TO BE LET ON LEASE AT £250 PER ANNUM

SURREY

Easy reach of main line to Waterloo.

### A WELL BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE

with direct access to a golf course.

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AVAILABLE AT THE END OF OCTOBER NEXT.

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Situated on high ground overlooking the River Severn, an attractive brick and half-timbered Residence replete with all modern conveniences, with 4 rec., 9 bed., 2 bath., main elec., tel., water laid on. Lodge, unusually attractive grounds and 32 acres, to be auctioned with possession at Gloucester, Saturday, October 18, 1947. Particulars of the Auctioneers.

COLES, KNAPP & KENNEDY  
4, St. Mary's Street, Ross-on-Wye.

By order of the Executors of Arthur Watkinson, Esq. deceased.

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4 miles from Broadway, Wores. Unique Small Residential Estate known as "MAIDENWELL HOUSE,"

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A Sale by Auction of a portion of the above Estates will be held at the Bank House Sale Rooms, Stafford, October 29 and 30 next, comprising desirable Farms, Smallholdings, Accommodation Lands, House and Cottage Property, in all about 2,500 acres, in the parishes of Teddesley, Huntington, Hatherton, Penkridge, Acton and Bednall. Auctioneers:

MESSRS. EVANS & EVANS

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Uttoxeter. Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. HAND, MORGAN & Co., Stafford. Particulars may be obtained on application to the above-mentioned Auctioneers or Solicitors.

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ANY PART OF ENGLAND. To Trustees, Solicitors and Estate Agents. Wanted to purchase by an Insurance Company, a Major Estate of 25,000 acres. Please communicate in the first place with R.B.W., Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1, who are retained on behalf of the proposed buyers.

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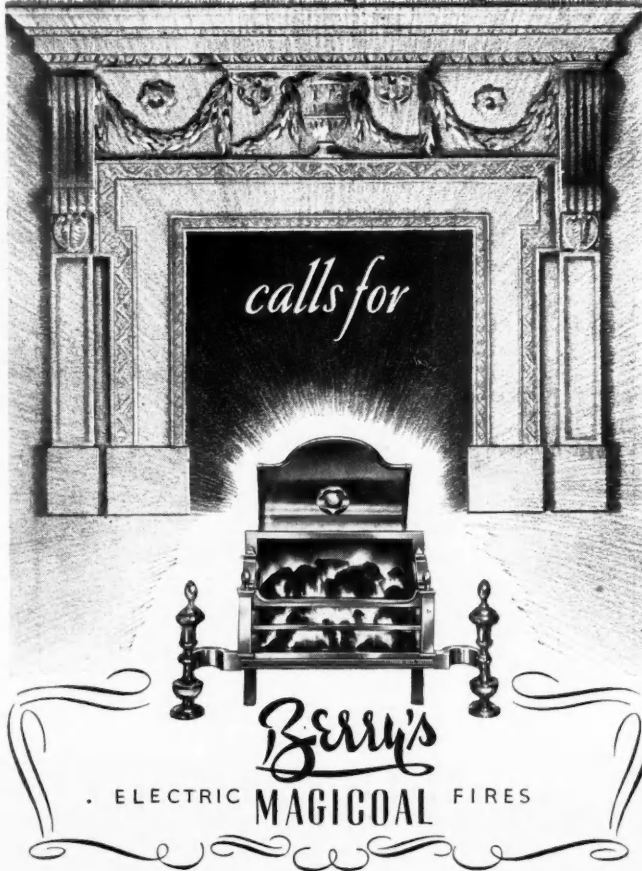
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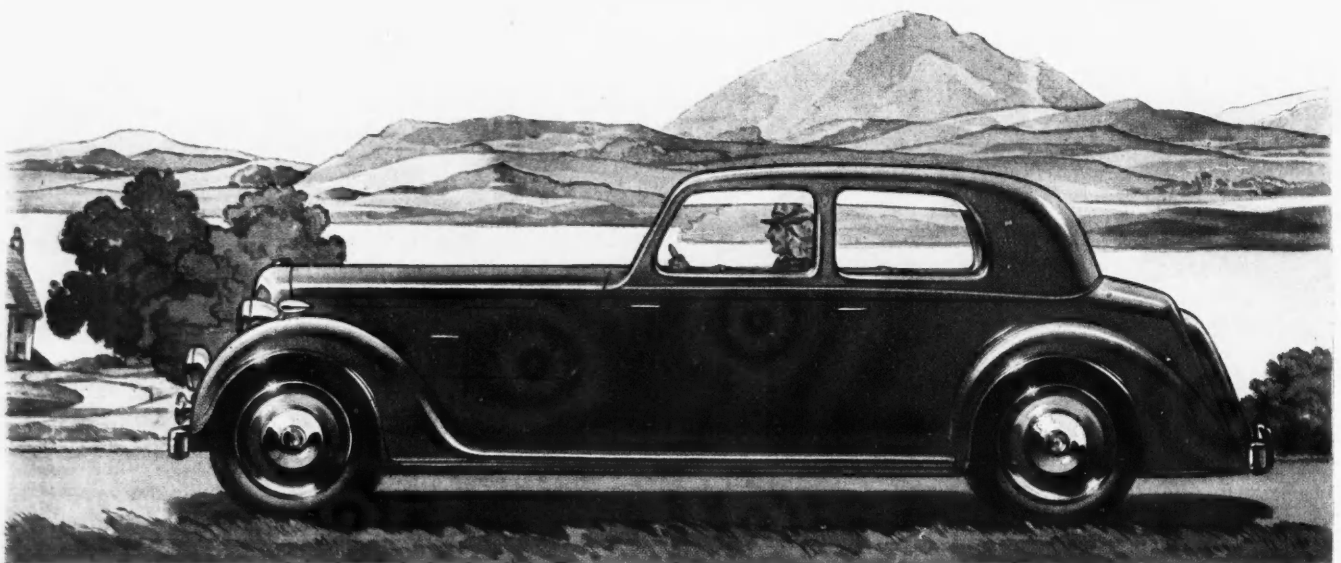
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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2645

SEPTEMBER 26, 1947



*Hay Wrightson*

## LADY CECILIA EVELYN ANSON

The marriage of Lady Cecilia Anson, younger daughter of the Earl of Lichfield, to Captain John Henry Wiggin, only son of Sir Charles and Lady Wiggin, will take place next Tuesday at St. Mark's, North Audley Street

# COUNTRY LIFE

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## IN DEFENCE OF QUALITY

WE were glad to find Sir Stafford Cripps, in one of his recent speeches on the export drive, emphasising the importance of quality in the things we make. Although he is perhaps the most realistic of our present rulers, he obviously tried to create the impression that the only sinners in this connection have been "careless or get-rich-quick exporters" who have sent "inferior, shoddy and badly finished goods abroad." That there are such people no one can deny, but no one but a fanatic can be blind to the fact that a system which forces individuals into organisations which too often shout about rights and merely murmur about responsibilities, which too often are governed by restrictive practices, and which are designed to move at the speed of the least efficient, has an equal if less obvious responsibility. It is being said, with what authority we do not know, that the Government's object in banning private motoring is not so much to save dollars as to drive mechanics with small businesses of their own, many of whom have invested all their savings in such businesses, into industry, and thus into the trade unions. That may or may not be true: in any case such a plan would not be inconsistent with the Government's general policy. But if it succeeds it will mean the submersion of still more skilled craftsmen with the will to get on in the world.

We are concerned for the moment, however, with a wider problem. There has for long been an assumption that much work must be dull and unsatisfactory to the worker, and the emphasis has therefore been on shorter hours and higher wages. That is understandable, if its results have not always been good. But at the same time there has been a subtle and insidious attack on all kinds of excellence. The word "snob" is a favourite weapon: a good tailor or good bootmaker is a snob tailor or snob bootmaker; a beautiful drawing-room is a snob room; Eton is a snob school; and so on. Space and order, dignity, elegance and grace, these are all snobbish, presumably because they have been associated with inequality (as all excellence, of its very nature, must be) and Equality is the first of to-day's false gods, with equality of sacrifice as the special pinchbeck calf for immediate worship. The argument seems to be: We cannot all have the best, therefore no one should.

An examination of first principles or of party-political implications would be out of place here, but it may be timely and proper to stress certain points. Deterioration in the quality of work, and the destruction or debasement of those good craftsmen who keep their eyes on the job rather than on the clock (or a union's orders) would produce a condition besides which a mere lack of dollars would be a passing inconvenience. The question "What

shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" is as apt now as when it was written, whether or no "nation" is substituted for "man," and even those who have no use for non-tangible values might reconsider the importance of quality in the already mentioned field of exports or in relation to scientific research and production—where the difference between excellence and mediocrity might mean the winning or losing of a world war.

What can the individual do to meet the present assault—for a calculated and misguided assault there is—on almost every kind of excellence? The answer would seem to be—buy the best that can be afforded. Employ the best men, whether to clip the garden hedge, mend a pair of bellows, make a log basket, an overcoat or a pair of boots; and see to it (especially if the men are countrymen out of

## IMPOTENCE

*NO genius stirs within my brain,  
I am the dullest of my kind,  
And yet for ever I would fain  
Halt the fast-flowing stream of time  
And paint sweet Nature with a poet's brush  
Of ringing rhyme.*

*When March our hope of Spring defers  
With biting winds or calm dull days  
And blackbird's song alone infers  
A faith in Summer's constancy  
I seek in vain to match his lilting lays  
In poesy.*

*Or April when the buds are blowing  
And life through every stem is flowing  
The merest bird on any tree  
Outwits the poet's tongue in me,  
Nor can I know the rapture nor the power  
Of any flower.*

ELIZABETH STAHEL.

touch with modern prices) that no man is the loser by doing his best. At the same time, boycott the mediocre, whether it be a symphony orchestra that won't "afford" more than one rehearsal or a gimcrack store that is ousting an old-fashioned, high-quality tradesman from his place. Sometimes this may be a hard doctrine, involving self-sacrifice: at others, it will cost almost nothing, for a farm or estate will merely have so much less income-tax to pay as a result of heavier disbursements for best quality workmen or goods. It is too much to hope that a small minority of individuals will reverse the present popular demand for quantity and cheapness, but if the good workmen and the good shops are saved, they may be a leaven to change the whole when the post-war nightmare fades.

## THE ROYAL WEDDING

THERE must be many to-day in this country who, conscious of the value of tradition and the inward meaning of ceremonial pageantry, regard with mixed feelings some of the "austerity" arrangements made in connection with Princess Elizabeth's forthcoming wedding. The decision to depart from the tradition of court dress and full dress uniform shows a commonsense realisation of present exigencies which are indeed as inescapable as the fact that both the materials and the labour are not available to construct the usual stands both inside and outside the Abbey. One can readily understand also the necessity for dispensing with an elaborate trousseau. Had this ceremony been nothing more than the wedding of a highly esteemed and well beloved Princess there would be little more to say. But it is much more than this: it is the marriage of the heir-presumptive to the Throne, a future leader of nation and Commonwealth, and both age-old tradition and the love and loyalty of His Majesty's subjects demand that opportunity should be given for public rejoicing, and for as many of his people as may be to take however humble a part as witnesses of some part of the celebrations. This is a matter for the King's Ministers to advise upon, and we believe it would be in keeping not only with their duty, but also with an overwhelming weight of public opinion, to advise that the

procession should be as colourful as possible that some brief form of public holiday should be proclaimed, that by some extension of the procession—possibly through Hyde Park, where stands could be dispensed with—greater opportunity might be given for public acclamation and possibly that the wedding presents should be open to inspection in St. James's Palace. The times we live in are drab enough in all conscience: it is unthinkable that we should neglect such an opportunity of forgetting our troubles in the happiness of this young couple and showing the world a smiling face and a stout heart.

## LAND FOR AGRICULTURE

THE full implications, so far as land use is concerned, of the adoption of a policy of agricultural expansion, with a view to saving dollars, do not seem to have penetrated yet to the Government—or at any rate to those Government departments which are still planning to take over more agricultural land and to turn out more farmers. The marginal land which the wisest policy of reclamation can hope to bring under useful cultivation is relatively small in extent, and it is, in the nature of things, relatively infertile. The greater part of our farmland, on the other hand, is intensively cultivated already, and the percentage increase of yield which may be expected from much of it in the next four years is not great. What folly, then, to allow large areas of cultivated land to be directed to other uses and to expect that this will make little or no difference to a total production which we are seeking to raise by every possible means! Yet the War Office has just come forward with yet a new proposal for taking over a considerable acreage of farm land at Horsford near Norwich for the training of drivers of armoured fighting vehicles. No doubt Government Departments, once started, work automatically in such matters, and it would be interesting to know whether the War Department's current proposals for finding training grounds are designed to satisfy the demands of the Army organisation envisaged last year, or of that which will emerge when the austerity cuts, now ordered by the Cabinet, have been made. It would also be useful to know what is the position concerning the decisions of the Inter-departmental Committee which has been reviewing past and present Service demands for training space on a priority basis which is now manifestly out of date.

## THE BUILDING PROGRAMME

BEFORE long it will be necessary for the Government to announce what they conceive to be the result of the impact of their plans of to-day—designed to re-arrange this country industrially so as to save us from bankruptcy—on earlier plans to rebuild it which were conceived when our economic and financial resources were thought to match more nearly our social ambitions. After the dreams of the past the awakening will be a bitter one. It is already apparent that many of the programmes of housing and planning authorities—both central and local—will have to go by the board. The decision of the Ministry of Health, announced some time ago, to accept no new tenders except for housing for miners or agricultural workers is the natural result of the general policy now adopted of giving the mining and farming industries a first priority together with the "key industries." As the identity of those key industries is still to some extent undefined this means that building outside agricultural and mining areas must be at a standstill until the Cabinet has completed its discussions on industrial priorities and the re-deployment of manpower. What will happen then is a matter of conjecture, but it seems more than probable that the large surplus of building tradesmen outside priority areas will be regarded as suitable recruits for agriculture or the export industries, and that they will be thrown upon the labour market for re-direction to other work. The ultimate effects of this manoeuvre are unforeseeable, but that they will not only be destructive to the domestic and social comfort of the present generation, but may well lead to an undermanning of the building trade which will postpone indefinitely many projects of reconstruction seems unavoidable.



# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

THE forest and heath fire which occurred recently in the Wareham district, accounts of which were reported in all the daily newspapers and retailed on the wireless, was infinitely worse than anything I have previously seen and, after ten years' residence on the fringe of the New Forest, I may claim to have had some experience of moor and woodland fires. At the urgent request of the owner of some extensive twenty-year-old conifer plantations, who was in Scotland and unable to see things for himself, I went over into Dorset at once to learn the worst.

On topping the rise just south of the village of Bere Regis, I found the whole of the Piddle valley from Wareham to Bovington Camp filled with smoke, and there seemed to be an appreciable rise in the temperature as I came down from the high land to the depression below. Later, when I drew nearer the fire, there was not the slightest doubt about the rise in temperature, and the residents of the valley, who had to live in a cloud of smoke with the temperature near the 90s for over a week had my sincere sympathy.

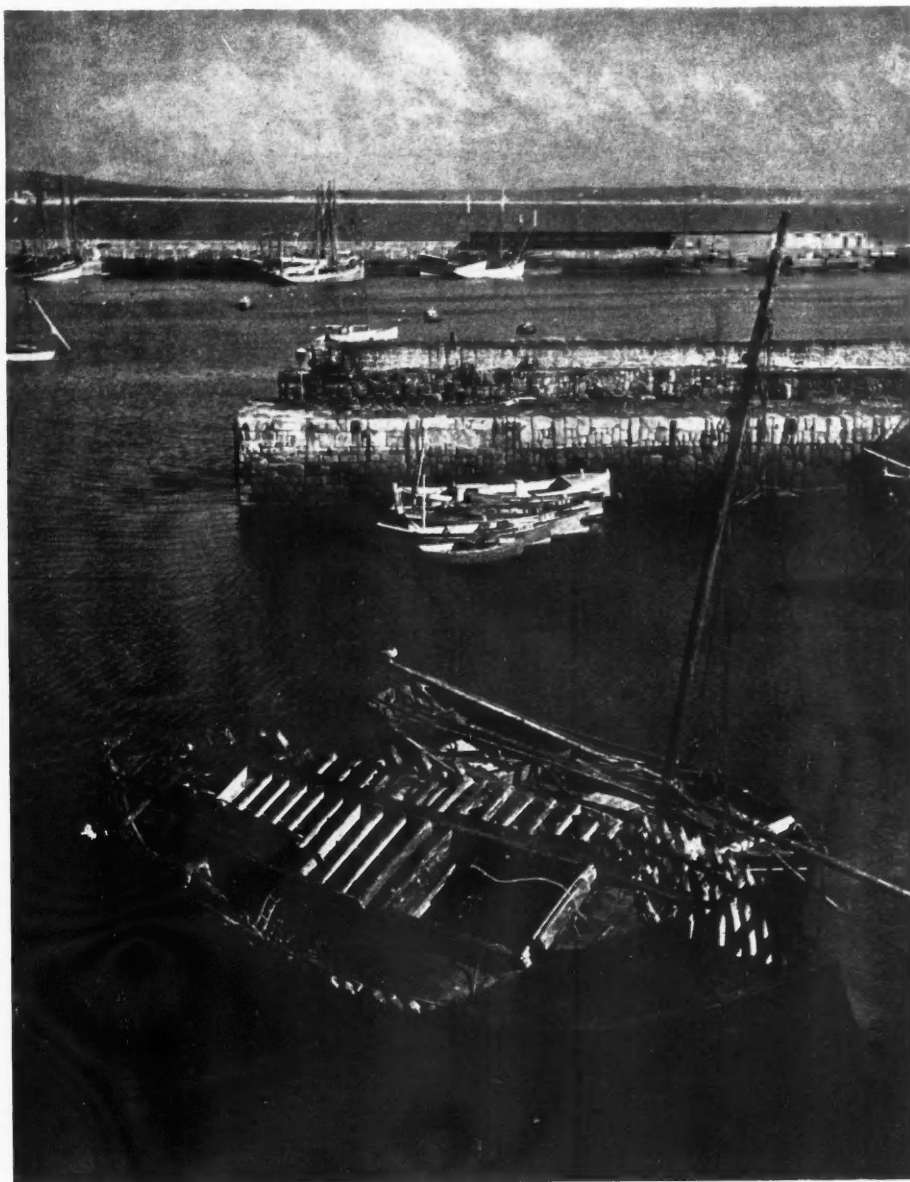
\* \* \*

THE main part of the fire was raging round Hyde House, the old Dorset seat of the Radclyffe family, and the three long plantations of Scotch firs which converge on to the house, and through which the rhododendron-fringed drives run, were completely burnt out to the last tree. The actual damage done was not so great as it would have been five years ago, since during the war all the best full-grown timber had been cut, but a great number of second-rate trees together with some plantations of younger ones were completely burnt out. Never before in a forest fire in England have I seen 50 ft. trees with the trunks burning from roots to the topmost twigs, and with heavy red-hot branches crashing down and adding to the blaze on the ground.

\* \* \*

HYDE HOUSE itself escaped damage, thanks largely to the river Piddle which flows on two sides of it, and which, despite the drought, provided enough water for the many fire engines that came in from all parts of the county. The plantations I came to see were safe owing to the road which crosses the moorland cutting them off from the main blaze, but here the fire-fighters had an anxious time dealing with small fires which were constantly starting among the dry herbage on the road's verge. Considering that the weather was all in favour of a great extension of the fire, things were not so bad as they might have been. The very valuable and extensive area of the Forestry Commission with its great acreage of plantations of all ages, from seedlings to sizeable trees, escaped all damage during the first and worst blaze, despite the fact that the fire was burning on two sides with the wind in its favour.

Unfortunately, in the forest fire world, unlike the publishing world, the second edition follows the first almost immediately, and three days later, when something approaching a gale blew from the south-west, the fire started again and swept through one end of the Forestry land utterly destroying a belt of small trees. Luckily, however, at the time of writing the very large nursery, together with the older trees that are well up to pit-prop size, have not been damaged at all. The saving of this most important area from complete and utter obliteration was entirely due to the wonderful and untiring work of the fire services and to the scores of helpers



W. A. Poucher

WHEN SAILING DAYS ARE OVER: NEWLYN HARBOUR, CORNWALL

who came in from all parts, but it is sad to relate that the good old Dorset custom of dispatching an 18-gallon cask of ale to the scene of the fire fight was not observed.

\* \* \*

I READ in a daily newspaper recently a very class-conscious article, which stated that a few fishermen of the idle rich type had managed to hang up the Catchment Board's drainage programmes in the Test and Hampshire Avon's valleys, and had thereby deprived the nation of 15,000 fat bullocks. Although I am not rich, and have had very little opportunity to be as idle as I should have liked to be, I am a fisherman. In the circumstances, therefore, I feel slightly guilty about it, and wonder if I ought to draw my 2 ins. x 2 ins. piece of beef this week. I do not know if it is true that the fishermen of the Test have managed to prevent the Board from bull-dozing through the ancient water-meadow system of that river, since the Test, unfortunately, is not one of the rivers that I fish, and I only cast envious glances at it when I cross its bridges, but the fishermen and riparian owners most certainly did not succeed in hampering the Catchment Board's drainage work on the Avon and its tributaries. Although during the flood period of the early months of this year the level of this river was as high as, or higher than, it has ever been, it lately has been a sorry sight indeed, when the water has been a mere trickle through banks of rotting weed. It is difficult to realise that in the early days of

the war this once-lordly river was to form an effective barrier against the converging eastward movement of the German invasion force which was billed to land on the Dorset coast.

\* \* \*

DESPITE the fact that the Catchment Board routed the selfish fishermen and had their way with the Avon, I cannot see very many of the 7,500 fattening bullocks which were to result from the efficient draining of water-meadow land. I imagine that 7,500 is the correct figure since, being a riparian resident on the Avon, I feel that we can do quite as well in the cattle line as our Test neighbours farther to the east.

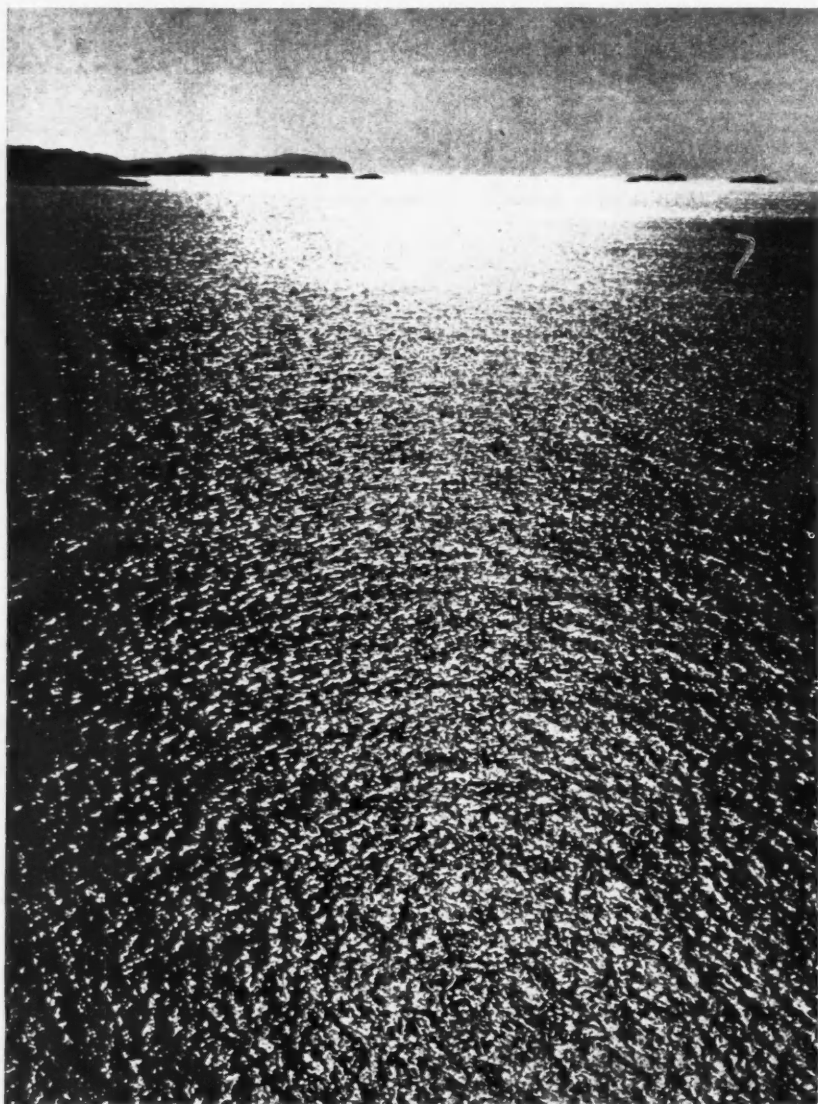
On the other hand, there are one or two short stretches on our river where, owing to the existence of weirs that work mills and supply power for the electric light company, the water-level is as it was in the past, and the old-time despised water-meadow system is still operating. The very lucky farmers who own these relics of the misguided method of other days are the only people in the milk business who can offer anything in the nature of a green feed to their dairy herds and are maintaining their supplies of milk in consequence. Their neighbours up and down stream who have had their land properly drained for them, and who should be contributing to the nation's fat bullocks which, we are told, is the direct result of that drainage, have only enclosures with yellow samples of the Libyan desert to offer their unhappy beasts.



1.—LOOKING NORTH FROM THE COL ABOVE COIRE LAGGAN

## APPROACH TO THE CUILLINS

Written and Illustrated by C. H. PELHAM BURN



WHEN you look down to the sea from any of the Southern Cuillins, you will see Soay, lying at the skirt of the mountains like a stepping-stone to the other islands and apparently no more than a score of yards from Skye.

The idea of using this island for a climbing base had come to us the previous summer, when we had experienced almost insurmountable difficulty in obtaining rooms within reasonable distance of the hills. It is becoming increasingly necessary either to make reservations several months ahead or to live in a tent, which in these days is fraught with frustration owing to shortage of rations. Since Skye has become known to the cities, farm produce is at a premium. Once, many highland inns understood the vagaries of mountaineers and would smilingly produce prodigious meals well into the night. Now, with a few notable exceptions, the mere mention of a long day is usually met with a look of horror and an ultimatum to the effect that "dinner is at seven sharp" and then vague murmurings about the staff. The controlling influence that staffs appear to exert is remarkable, though two years before the war the same house ran smoothly enough without this army of salaried autocrats.

But, apart from these considerations, the Island of Soay seemed to us excellently situated for all the Southern Cuillins, as well as for climbs within the horseshoe of Coruisk. Thanks to the kindness of Major Gavin Maxwell, the owner of the island, it was arranged that a boat from Soay should meet us at Mallaig. As always, Mallaig seemed unexpectedly busy and rather out of place—so like an Alaskan salmon cannery, perched precariously between the hills and the sea. Sandy Campbell, in whose house in Soay we were to stay, greeted us at the pier with a friendliness unusual even for the North. Of Sandy's mate there was no sign, and, though he was quickly discovered, it was more than an hour before he could be induced to set out. A rare visit to the mainland provides an opportunity that can hardly be ignored—the Island of Soay is "dry"!

Between Morar and Mallaig we had looked out to sea and had been able to assess the chances of internal survival. These had not appeared promising, wave-crests being whipped into spindrift by a strong wind from the south-west. Half a mile out the engine stopped, and the first of a series of struggles began. Strings of Gaelic, characteristically interspersed with such English words as carburettor, magneto and petrol filled the air. A strong smell of whisky wafted up from the hold, where the mate was quietly and unconcernedly disposing of his evening libations over his shoulder, while all the time cranking the engine!

2.—"AN OCEAN OF SPARKLING LIGHT"



The wind freshened considerably as we rounded Sleat Point, and the engine showed signs of dying for the fourth time. Had it done so things might have been serious, and even Sandy was heard to say, "For Heaven's sake not now!" This had the desired effect. It was rough now, very rough. We marvelled at Sandy's sense of direction in the dark. The last of our dry matches had been used long ago to peer at the compass, and Sleat Light astern was obscured by low, scurrying clouds. We should have to sail blind until we fixed the lights of Elgol to starboard; then Soay would be somewhere on our port bow. Suddenly the wind shifted to the west, lifting the low cloud and revealing an almost full moon sailing above thin patches of swiftly moving cirrus. Everything became visible all at once; Soay was ahead, with the black-notched bulk of the Cuillin looming above and beyond, and the whole surmounted by a wonderful lunar bow. The breaking waves and our wake astern sparkled with phosphorescence. A solitary light shone from Sandy's house to guide us in from the sea.

Soon we were in calm water between Soay and the Cuillin. Far above, the rain-washed slabs in the floor of Coire à Ghrunnda glittered with an unearthly light, and the moonlight played among the chimneys and spires of Sgumain and Alasdair. It required little imagination to picture the mountains as some remoter range of Labrador or Lofoten. In Soay Harbour both wind and water were serene, and now, having dropped anchor, Sandy solemnly produced five bottles of beer from somewhere in the bowels of the boat.

The geographical position of Soay should render the crossing of the mile-wide sound to Skye simple in all but the stormiest weather. This fact, and the willingness of the islanders to provide a boat at any hour, makes the rocks of Coire Laggan and Coire à Ghrunnda very nearly as accessible as from Glen Brittle, and Coruisk and the Blaven group are certainly more so. The island, moreover, is extremely attractive for its own sake. It is as yet unspoiled by sophistication, being, indeed, considerably less accessible than the Outer Hebrides. This, though making it in many ways more desirable to the visiting mountaineer, is a matter of great grievance to the islanders. While undoubtedly a hardship, in my opinion it scarcely calls for the number of ultimatums threatening evacuation that they have presented to the Government in the last few years. Major Gavin Maxwell has already brought a measure of prosperity to Soay by the introduction of his plan for the hunting and processing of basking sharks. Much of the labour for his shore installation is recruited from the island.

It would appear, however, that the islanders themselves could perhaps do much towards gaining the recognition they desire by a revival of local industry and agriculture. This, in conjunction with their present livelihood of lobster fishing and the summer tourist service between Loch Brittle and Coruisk, could well place them in a position analogous to that of the islanders of Scalpay, where there is a thriving woollen industry and every possible square yard is under cultivation. There are no sheep on Soay beyond the Shetlands introduced



### 3.—FROM THE HEAD OF THE ALASDAIR STONE SHOOT

#### (Left) 4.—THE LAST MAN COMING UP

by Major Maxwell, though the name Soay is Norse for Sheep Island.

During the night the wind dropped and the early morning sun burst over Blaven, flooding down the Cuillins till the soaked slabs steamed in its warmth, their vapours rising lazily over the summits, then dispersing imperceptibly above. All the island smelt of rain and young bracken, and burns ran in tumult across the grass, hurrying to the sea. It would be a day of warm rocks and hazy sunshine on the tops; a day to reach some high ridge and lie watching the changing shapes and colours as wandering clouds strode easily over the mountains. As we reached Loch Scavaig, shags were busy fishing or standing about in comical attitudes drying their wings. We landed where the Mad Burn falls uproariously into the sea, and arranged to be taken off in the evening from a point opposite Soay Harbour. As an afterthought, our boatman remarked, "If we're not there, you'll be knowing"—a pronouncement of considerable weight, happily unfulfilled.

Even on this best of days Coruisk remained sombre and its waters reflected little colour from the sterile mountain-sides. It is a meeting-place of the winds, and miniature flurries and squalls were for ever chasing one another back and forth over the surface.

We sat for a while on the broad top of a vast boulder worn flat and deeply scarred by former ice action. From here to the top of Sgurr Dubh Beag we clambered leisurely upwards over successive tiers of rough gabbro "boiler plates," best of good rocks. Nowhere was the climbing difficult enough to warrant uncoiling the rope,







5.—THE NORTH FACE OF BANACHDICH



6.—LOCH COIRE LAGGAN

but it was always interesting, and the ridge was sufficiently ill defined to allow a choice of routes. The length of this climb is deceptive, and it was near midday when we rested on the summit.

On a great Alpine peak on a rare day when no wind blows there is silence, a silence so absolute that it can be felt, a negation of sound that seems almost a negation of life. Here in the Scottish hills there is a quiet also, but it is a quietness derived from a million little peaceful sounds, sounds of movement and life, running water, bird-song, or the rattle of moving scree. Coruisk, as its name implies, is a place of many waters, and the rushing murmur of innumerable streams came continuously to us from below.

The ridge that joins Sgurr Dubh Beag to the main Cuillin chain begins with a vertical descent of some hundred feet, and we put on the rope to "abseil" over the difficulty. The rock here is exceptionally rough even for gabbro, weathered into fantastic spikes and hollows which form hand-holds of an almost painful excellence. When we reached a step in the ridge described succinctly by the Scottish Mountaineering Club Guide as "a vertical face of gabbro determined by a basalt dyke," it became necessary to move singly, for, though the holds are good, there is an impressive drop into Coire à Ghrunnda on the west. As the last man came up (Fig. 4) a soft rain began, falling apparently from a lone



7.—THE EASTERN FACE OF GREADAIDH FROM A CHIMNEY ON MHIC COINNICH

tenuous cloud which had formed over Sgurr Alasdair. We should have to cross the Thearlaich-Dubh gap on wet rocks. A short rope-down brought us to the floor of the gap, and the leader climbed the pitch confidently up the strenuous-looking chimney opposite. To us below, the place looked, perhaps, rather more repulsive than it really was, which may have been a reason for some loud protestations by the second, when half way up, to the effect that it would not "go." A judicious tightening of the rope had the desired result.

The rain ceased as we clambered up the last few feet of Sgurr Alasdair and a rainbow grew from the depths of Coruisk. Great anvil-shaped clouds towered away to the east, dwarfing the mainland mountains; but the islands shimmered in an ocean of sparkling light (Fig. 2) and smoke rose blue and straight from the houses on Soay far below.

A thin wind stirred like a breath and was gone; a hardly perceptible rumble of thunder was borne to us across the width of Skye. It was time to be going. Down the stone shoot into Coire Laggan, with a rattle and crash of running scree, the acrid smell of sulphur rising at each plunging step, down the bed of the corrie, a long cool drink in the burn, and over the grassy flats to the sea.

Other climbs followed on subsequent days—sometimes in sunshine and often in rain; sometimes, too, we were turned back by streaming rocks and a gale of wind. On off days we explored Soay and resolved firmly to return to this island of unbounded hospitality, for we had proved beyond doubt that here was a good place from which to climb.

# DISPLAY OF THE SLAVONIAN GREBE

Written and Illustrated by

H. MARCUS STONE

[The Slavonian grebe is little known to the majority of British bird-watchers, being found as a breeding species chiefly on certain Highland lochs. Our contributor wisely makes no reference to the locality in which he took his excellent photographs of this beautiful bird, with its brilliant red eyes and golden ear-tufts. Its comparative scarcity makes the following observations on its display all the more interesting and valuable.—ED.]

WHILE attempting to photograph a pair of Slavonian grebes I had the unusual good fortune to witness their courtship display from exceptionally close quarters. It happened in this way. The grebe's nest was found on June 8, when it contained two fresh eggs. Naturally, it was decided not to disturb the birds until incubation had begun, and the nest was therefore not examined again until June 15, when to my complete surprise it contained only one egg, and that quite fresh. The birds were neglecting to cover their eggs when leaving their nest, and consequently losing them as fast as they were laid, owing to the ravages of a number of black-headed gulls that methodically worked the shores of the loch.

A hide erected at a safe distance from the grebe's nest was sufficient to ward off the marauding gulls, and on June 18, when long-distance photography was begun, it was found that the grebes were sitting on an uncompleted clutch of two eggs. Laying took place on alternate days, and the number of eggs finally reached four.

Soon after I began to watch the grebes it became clear that they were still indulging in their nuptial display. Shortly after my decoy had left the hide the hen was seen cautiously peering through reeds at the back of the nest. Before she could approach nearer the cock called her away, and a minute or two later they both swam out of the reed-bed into the open water of the loch. For a short time they paddled about together quite placidly, and occasionally one or the other would dive and then reappear. In this there was nothing unusual. Then suddenly the unexpected happened. The two birds were a few yards apart at the time, and the male suddenly stretched his neck straight



WITH NECK OUTSTRETCHED, THE MALE SLAVONIAN GREBE THREATENS AN APPROACHING RIVAL

forward, erected his beautiful shining golden crest, and proceeded to chase his mate, swimming rapidly towards her, calling the while. Soon she became aware of his approach, assumed a similar attitude and fled from him. His excitement heightened, and in his fervent desire to catch up with her he sought the assistance of his wings, raising himself with them just so far that his paddles could be seen vigorously treading the surface of the loch, which was also splashed by every downward stroke of his wings. When he drew level with his mate, his desire appeared to have been satisfied, the excitement died quickly, and both birds subsided into the normal swimming position and resumed their independent diving, until the urge for display should return and once again impel them to this brief chase.

During the period of egg-laying I witnessed this behaviour several times. It was always the same, and would take place at any time, either shortly after the decoy had departed, or whenever the cock called the hen away from the nest. But it was never indulged in after the com-

pletion of the full clutch. This chase, moreover, was quite distinct from, and did not lead up to, the act of mating, which took place on the nest, and which I witnessed upon three occasions.

The grebes exhibited another and similar display which I saw performed several days later. This was the display not of affection but of rivalry. It happened that another pair of Slavonian grebes came to nest within ten yards of my birds. Of course, their respective territories overlapped, and sometimes the rivals met. When they did, the display took place. In its initial stages it was similar to the love display, but in its conclusion it was essentially different. Instead of subsiding on the water, the rivals came to grips with each other. Beak grasped beak, and they shook each other's heads this way and that until one dragged the other beneath the surface. Soon they reappeared and disengaged, whereupon the intruder appeared to consider that discretion was the wiser course, and made a hasty, undignified retreat, urged on by the harsh reproaches of an outraged antagonist.



ABOUT TO LEAVE THE NEST: THE MALE SLAVONIAN GREBE WHICH IS CONSPICUOUS BY ITS BRILLIANT RED EYES AND GOLDEN EAR-TUFTS. (Right) A FEMALE SLAVONIAN GREBE SETTling DOWN ON HER EGGS



## COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS



A PAIR OF SHOOTING PICTURES BY ABRAHAM COOPER. THE SPORTSMAN IN ACTION AND (below) THE BAG

See question: Abraham Cooper as a Sporting Painter

#### ABRAHAM COOPER AS A SPORTING PAINTER

I RECENTLY bought these two shooting subjects by Abraham Cooper, R.A.—a pair, 9½ in. by 11½ in. They came from the collection of the late Sir Walter Gilbey, Bt., Elsenham, Essex. I should be interested to know if you consider them typical examples of Cooper's work, and whether there is any truth in the story that he was a pupil of Ben Marshall.—JACK GILBEY, Glan Avon, Harlow, Essex.

It is hard to say what a typical Abraham Cooper is. His style varied almost as much as Chalon's, but no doubt these two pictures are by A. Cooper, who was born in 1787 and died in 1868. He was a Londoner and started work as an equestrian actor at Astley's Circus. There he filled in his time drawing instead of drinking. He lived in the golden age of animal painters, that of Marshall, Ferneley, Wolstenholme, Alken, Morland, Ward and Rowlandson. He was a pupil of Marshall, but it is doubtful if he was a regular apprentice as Ferneley was. He was a most prolific contributor to the Royal Academy and the sporting magazines and did portraits of racehorses for such turf celebrities as Lord George Bentinck and the Duke of Richmond, for whom he portrayed the earliest recorded horse-box. He painted all kinds of field sports as well as dead game and fish.

In 1816 he won a premium of £150 from the British Institution for a picture of the Battle of Waterloo, and was elected A.R.A. the next year and R.A. in 1820. Had he trusted less to battle pieces, romantic sheikhs and dead troopers—which won him his contemporary reputation—and more to his liking for field sports, as Shaw Sparrow justly observes, his present position would be better established. While his style has not the distinction of Marshall or Ferneley, and his later work has manifest weaknesses, his country life scenes (these little canvases among them) have the charm of his genre and period.

#### AN OIL BY WILLIAM WATTS

I recently obtained an oil painting, 12 ins. by 8½ ins., showing a river or mill-pool with overhanging willow trees and a man in a scarlet jersey fishing. In the distance are a church and

cottage, in the middle distance a punt with men in late 18th- or early 19th-century clothes. The green of the trees is rather a Prussian blue green, not the usual amber shade. The back of the canvas and frame are old, but the picture has possibly been retouched. The picture is signed "Wm. Watts." Can you give me any information about this painter?—E. N. JACKSON, The Old Cottage, Castle Hill, Whaddon, Salisbury.

William Watts, landscape engraver, published between 1779 and 1786 "Views of Seats," engravings of country houses after landscapes by Paul Sandby and others, including a few by

Watts himself. After a visit to Italy he set up at Sunbury, near London, and later at Bath. He was caught in Paris by the Revolution, lost most of his money, and returned to London to work as an engraver. About 1814 he retired again. He died, blind, in 1851, in his hundredth year.

This William Watts was primarily an engraver. A painter of the same name, who worked between 1802 and 1817, exhibited three works at the Royal Academy as an "Honorary Exhibitor," i.e., an amateur. He is referred to in Col. M. H. Grant's *History of English Landscape*. Without a photograph of the painting it is impossible to say for certain which of these two artists is likely to have painted the picture, but the first mentioned Watts is not known to have worked in oils.

#### TO RID FURNITURE OF VARNISH

I have purchased some very nice spindle-back chairs which have been ruined by the application of a high-gloss varnish. Will you please advise me (1) how to remove the varnish. (2) how to re-polish with an antique polish effect, i.e. a dull sheen?—D. K. URQUHART, 21, Grace Hill, Folkestone, Kent.

Many craftsmen use common soda lye for removing varnish from antique furniture. Dissolve a tinful of lye in a bucket of boiling water, shaking it in gradually to prevent boiling over. Apply to the chairs with a long-handled dish-mop. Handle with great care for the lye is very powerful. When the varnish has been thoroughly soaked with lye, rub gently and smoothly with a wire brush. Wash off with hot water and finally apply a weak solution of table vinegar to counteract further action by the lye. Then rub the wood until it is perfectly dry, first with newspapers, then with a soft cloth.

When the chairs are perfectly dry, apply several coats of a mixture made from 8 parts of linseed oil and 1 part of turpentine. Every trace of oil must be allowed to dry in before the next is applied. If this is omitted a sticky finish will result, but if done carefully a soft, satiny finish will result. This treatment repeated every few days at lengthening intervals will gradually result in the glow and beauty of the wood being brought out to their full value in mellow tones. Each application of oil gives a richer colour and softer patina.

If the varnish is very old it may be softened for removal in a few minutes by using a remover made by mixing together 5 parts waterglass, 1 part soda lye, 1 part ammonia water.







STONEWARE TEA-POT WITH MARK IMPRESSED "D.D. & CO. CASTLEFORD." BEARING THE NUMBER 22

See question: Castleford Tea-pots



(Right) TEA-POT OF CASTLEFORD TYPE

### CASTLEFORD TEA-POTS

I shall be most interested to hear if any of your readers can solve the mystery of the Castleford tea-pots. These were made at Castleford, Yorkshire, between 1792 and 1820 by David Dunderdale and Company. The tea-pot shown in the left-hand illustration, reproduced here by kind permission of the Victoria and Albert Museum, is clearly marked D.D. & Co., Castleford, and, it will be noticed, has concave corners. In the second illustration is a similar tea-pot, but this one bears the number 22 impressed on its base, and has convex corners. These tea-pots bearing the number 22 (and, less frequently, other numbers) are taken by most collectors to be genuine products of the Castleford factory, and many articles have been written and theories propounded on this assumption. Archdeacon Hall, however, stated many years ago that every Castleford tea-pot (a) was marked "D.D. & Co." and (b) had concave corners. What is the truth? I am particularly anxious to obtain proof one way or the other, and would welcome any help you or your readers could give me.—L. M. BICKERTON, Curator, City Library Museum, Art Gallery and Old House, Hereford.

It is probable that white stoneware or semi-porcelain of the Castleford type was produced also in other factories; something very similar was made at the Herculaneum Factory at Liverpool early in the 19th century. This would account for the differences in shape of the tea-pots, and for the absence of the mark of David Dunderdale.



GEN. GEORGE BORLASE TREMEHEERE (1809-1896), PAINTED WHEN HE WAS A LIEUTENANT IN INDIA

See question: British Artists in India

### THE STRIPED CAT

I should be glad if one of your experts could give me some information about this pottery cat from the photograph enclosed. It is 7 inches long and made in solid agate ware, the striped clays running all the way through, not merely in the glaze. It is hollow, and on the base is the name R. Harris.—M. WIGHT, 1, Overbury Road, Hereford.

The agate ware cat is more naturalistic in treatment than those made in the 18th century by Staffordshire potters. It is likely to have come from one of the many small rustic pot-



AN AGATE WARE CAT

See question: The Striped Cat

works making slip ware and other kindred wares on traditional lines which continued in some districts into the present century. It may be compared with a group of Samson and the Lion, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, which came from Sussex and was almost certainly made in one of the potteries in the eastern part of that county, and with such figures as that of a woman in a poke bonnet, of the middle of the 19th century, in the Glaisher Collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which is attributed to one of the potteries in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

### BRITISH ARTISTS IN INDIA

The enclosed photograph is of a portrait of my grandfather, General George Borlase Tremeneheere (1809-1896). It was painted when he was a lieutenant in India. The approximate date of the picture would be 1827. There is no trace of a signature, nor could I ever obtain any information from members of the family as to the artist, but, since the work has considerable merit, I am anxious to discover his identity. Perhaps some of your readers will be able to give me information.—WYNNE APPERLEY, R.L., Marsham, Tangier, Morocco.

We are unable to name the painter of this portrait. Sir William Foster's article, *British Artists in India, 1760-1820* (Walpole Society, volume xix), contains a list of the artists who worked in India during those years, but does not include artists who went out to India after 1820.

### CHELSEA DERBY FIGURES

From Le Vicomte de Noailles

I have a figure in Chelsea Derby china. On a pedestal is a scroll with the inscription: "Into the Heaven of Heav'n's I have Presum'd An earthly (indistinct) & Driven Empyrean Air." I should be very grateful if you could tell me whom the figure represents.—NOAILLES, 11, Place des États Unis, Paris.

This porcelain statuette is a figure of the poet Milton, made as a fellow to the companion statuette of Shakespeare. The scene represented in relief on the pedestal is the Expulsion from Eden, and the inscription is a quotation from *Paradise Lost*, Book vii, Line 14. The defective word is "Guest." This statuette was made at Derby during the period 1770 to 1782 when the factory was united with that of Chelsea under the proprietorship of William Duesbery.

Questions intended for these pages should be forwarded to the Editor, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, W.C.2, and a stamped addressed envelope enclosed for reply. In no case should originals be sent; nor can any valuation be made.



PORCELAIN STATUETTE OF MILTON, MADE AT DERBY (circa 1770-1782)

See question: Chelsea Derby Figures



1.—THE GREAT SOUTH VISTA FROM THE HOUSE TO THE CORINTHIAN ARCH  
As remodelled by Kent, c. 1740

## STOWE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—III

### THE HEROIC PHASE

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

*The later extensions to the Stowe landscapes, after 1750, celebrated Pitt's leadership in the Seven Years' War. The respective shares of Kent and Capability Brown in their design are discussed*

POPE, Thomson, Rousseau (in *La Nouvelle Héloïse*), and a host of minor versifiers express the mood in which visitors were intended to view the scenery of Stowe—or rather the moods, since the epic was relieved by the pastoral and the lyrical. The effects, of course, did not always come off, or the spectator was not quite up to the emotional demands of the occasion. There was that summer evening in 1770, at the end of a day's interminable showing of the sights to Princess Amelia, described by Horace Walpole, of which the climax was to be a supper in the grotto in the Elysian Fields.

The idea was really pretty, but . . . the evening was more than cool, the destined spot anything but dry. There were not half enough lamps and no music but an old

militiaman who played cruelly on a squeaking tabor and pipe. As our procession descended the last flight of steps, I could not help laughing as I surveyed our troop which, instead of tripping lightly to such an Arcadian entertainment, were hobbling down wrapped up in great coats. . . .

Yet the mind attuned to its historical and social implications can still regard the scenery of Stowe, as it was indeed conceived, in the shape of a didactic poem; a vast poem in the medium of visual instead of verbal images designed to elevate the mind and implant virtuous ideals. The symbols, the texts, the scenic "machinery," still exist, but the trouble is that the bells they ring sound very faintly now. One reason is that the romantics changed the type of admired

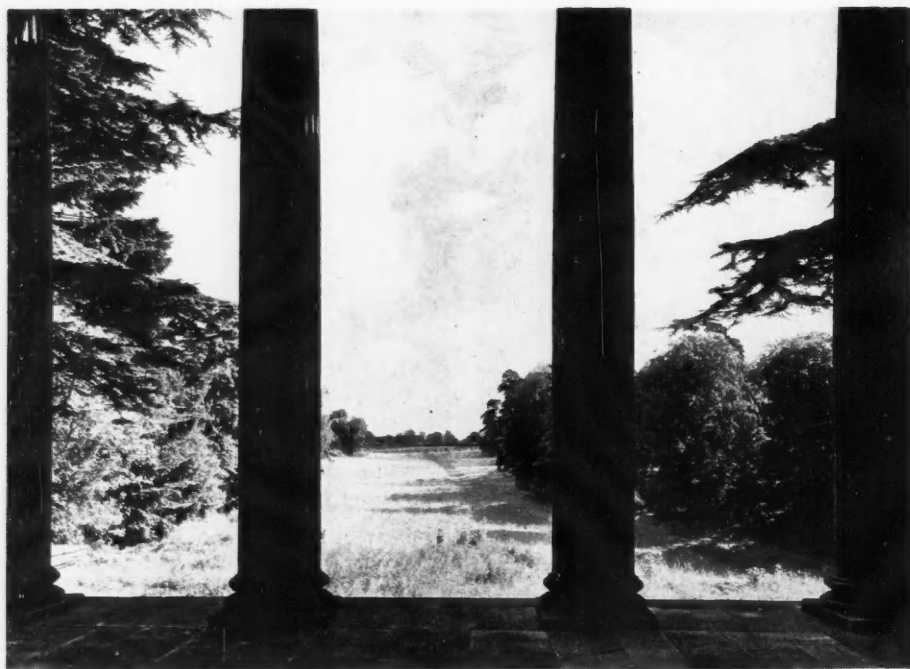
scenery, and of the ideas associated with it, from the major to the minor key—from the positive, rational, if limited, humanist view of nature, to a subjective, analytical, emotional current. To which succeeded the materialist conception of nature—and man—as merely the product of biological forces.

The Stowe landscapes are the supreme demonstration in English art of the humanist conception of idealised nature: of those perfect and harmonious forms which, according to Aristotelean theory, nature is always striving to produce but is deflected by "accidents" from achieving, until assisted by man's superior reasoning and ordering faculty. "Ardent genius tamed by cool judicious art" was Thomson's definition of Stowe's scenery in 1744. In an aside to the young Chatham he continues:

*While there with thee the enchanted round  
I walk—  
The regulated wild—gay fancy then  
Will tread in thought the groves of Attic land,  
Will from thy standard taste refine her own,  
Correct her pencil to the purest truth  
Of Nature . . . or raise it to the human mind.*

The aim at Stowe, as in the painted landscapes of Claude and Nicolas Poussin, was that: to raise nature to the human mind, and by the same process to raise the human mind by exhibiting nature's "purest truth"; nature as a manlike Deity intended her to be before man's Fall dragged her down with him.

A noble if, to our science-conditioned minds, presumptuous undertaking, but nowhere so completely realised as at Stowe. Regarded thus, the creation of these landscapes was more than public-spirited on the part of their owner; it constituted an act of faith (in the excellence of humanity and the perfectibility of nature) tantamount to the building, by some reformed condottiere of the middle ages, of a cathedral. Stowe might be termed the metropolitan cathedral of English humanist faith. So there was nothing incongruous, if we remember how the Stowe principle and methods were to be applied to "improving" thousands of square miles of English landscape, in the inscription on Lord Cobham's monument (Fig. 6) that he "saved his country as well in the cabinet as in the



2.—THE GRECIAN VALLEY FROM THE PORTICO OF THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD AND VICTORY. Probably conceived by Kent and carried out by Brown, 1740-50





3.—THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD AND VICTORY. Adapted by Kent from the Maison Carrée and begun before 1748 but not completed till after 1762. Pediment sculpture by Scheemaker

field; and adorned it by a more elegant system of modern gardening, first illustrated here." Which is supplemented on the other side by Pope's famous injunction to "consult the genius of the place in all" and thereby create "a work to wonder at—perhaps a Stowe."

Pope, however, can only have known the earlier, Bridgeman, version of the gardens. Thomson's passage, quoted above, which was added to *Autumn* in *The Seasons*, expresses the wider philosophy and looser conception, that, we saw last week, underlay Lord Cobham's revisions, undertaken from 1735 onwards in consultation with William Pitt and Kent. But the Field-Marshal died in 1749, his art director in 1748, and it is an interesting question who carried on operations for his nephew and successor Lord Temple. Evidence, as on almost everything at Stowe, is conflicting. The natural thing, and it is supported by considerable testimony, was for the head executive, Lancelot Brown, to superintend the execution of the schemes left uncompleted at Cobham's and Kent's deaths. Countess Temple, in a poem written in 1768, referred to the garden at Hagley in which, unlike Stowe,

*Every lawn and every grove  
That, decked by Nature's hand alone,  
To Kent or Brown was never known*

implying that those at Stowe were due to one or other of them. In 1814 the librarian at Stowe informed the Duchess of Oldenburg categorically

that the grounds were "originally laid out by a Mr. Brown who went by the name of Capability." On the other hand Lysons, in his work on Buckinghamshire, published 1806, gives an entirely opposite account which has an authoritative ring. The grounds, he remarks,

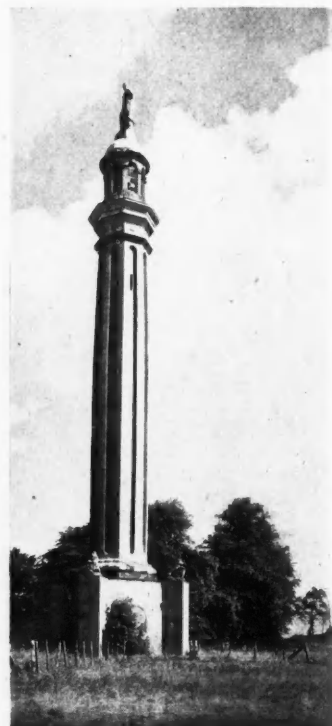
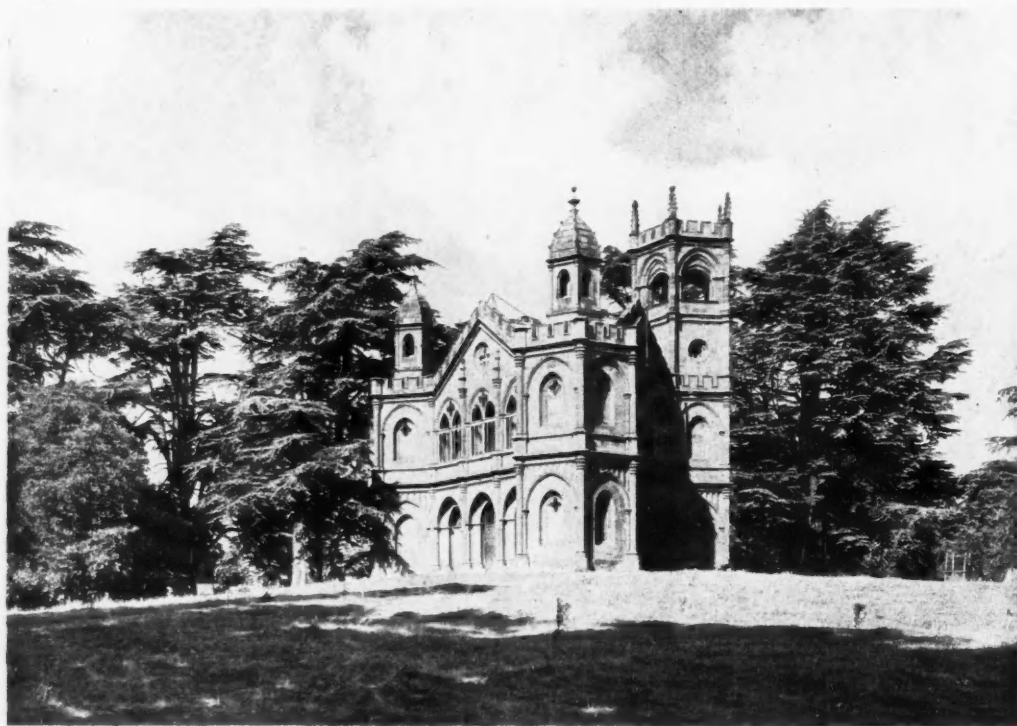
were first designed by Lord Cobham assisted by Bridgeman and Kent; to the latter, whose

taste was much superior to that of Bridgeman, they owe their present beauty. . . . Lancelot Brown, who afterwards attained such celebrity for his skill in laying out of grounds, came into Lord Cobham's service as a boy, in the year 1737, and was employed in his gardens till 1750. But he had no share, as has generally been supposed, in any of the improvements, they having been completed before he came to Stowe. The good taste



4.—THE GRECIAN VALLEY APPROACHING THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD AND VICTORY  
The earliest instance of loose pictorial planting





5.—THE GOTHIC TEMPLE. Before 1739. (Right) 6.—LORD COBHAM'S MONUMENT

which he evinced whilst employed by the Duke of Grafton, to whom he was recommended by Lord Cobham, laid the foundations of his further fame and fortune.

That sounds categorical, and as if derived from a knowledgeable source. Yet it is not wholly accurate. Whether the boy Brown was transferred from Wotton to Stowe in 1737 or 1740 (the accepted date), the

"improvements" were certainly not "completed" by then. Sarah Bridgeman's plan was published only in 1739 and reveals a complete blank where the Temple of Concord and its Grecian Valley (Figs. 3 and 4) took shape subsequently; and the whole eastern area, comprising the Gothic Temple (Fig. 5), the Cobham Memorial, and the Queen's

Building with its attendant landscape (Figs. 8 and 9), is not mapped in its present state till 1753, the Palladian Bridge and middle (formerly octagon) lake not till 1769, though doubtless undertaken some years earlier in each case. So there was plenty going on even after Brown departed, sufficiently confident in his equipment to set up (in 1751) as an independent professional improver.

All the features just alluded to lie east and north-east of the Bridgeman garden and consist in plan in two great funnel-shaped vistas. The more southerly, immediately east of the "lower river" valley containing Kent's Temples of Ancient Virtue and British Worthies, has the Palladian Bridge at its south-east end and leads up at its apex to the Queen's, originally the Ladies', Temple (Fig. 8), with the Gothic Temple crowning an eminence half-way along its eastern side. The other is a dog-leg running N.E. from the head of the "lower river," with the Temple of Concord (Fig. 3) at the bend and commanding the further portion (Fig. 2), the whole known as the Grecian Valley (Fig. 4). A diagonal glimpse from the Temple was directed to Cobham's Pillar, another to Wolfe's Column, commemorating the victor of Quebec, 1759.

The new Temple, in which Kent "nearly followed" the shape and measurements of the Maison Carrée, was begun before the architect's death in 1748, though not completed till after 1762. That must imply that at least the conception of the Grecian valley had been settled before Kent's death. This is an important point in the history of landscape gardening, for the "large and delightful vale adorned with Statues of various kinds intermixed with Clumps of Trees beautifully disposed," as the Guide of 1769 describes it, is the outstanding example at Stowe of informal landscape planting on a virgin site, as distinct from the picturesque loosening of earlier formal plantings. If its present character corresponds at all to the 1769 description (with the significant use of "clumps"), whoever designed it is to be regarded as the technical originator of the later, picturesque, conception of landscape planting. Unfortunately there can be no certainty on this, but



#### 7.—PLAN AT PRESENT DAY

1. Temple of Concord and Victory. 2. Grecian Valley.
3. Queen's Temple. 4. Cobham's Pillar. 5. Gothic Temple. 6. Palladian Bridge. 7. Octagon Lake.
8. Elysian Fields and Lower River

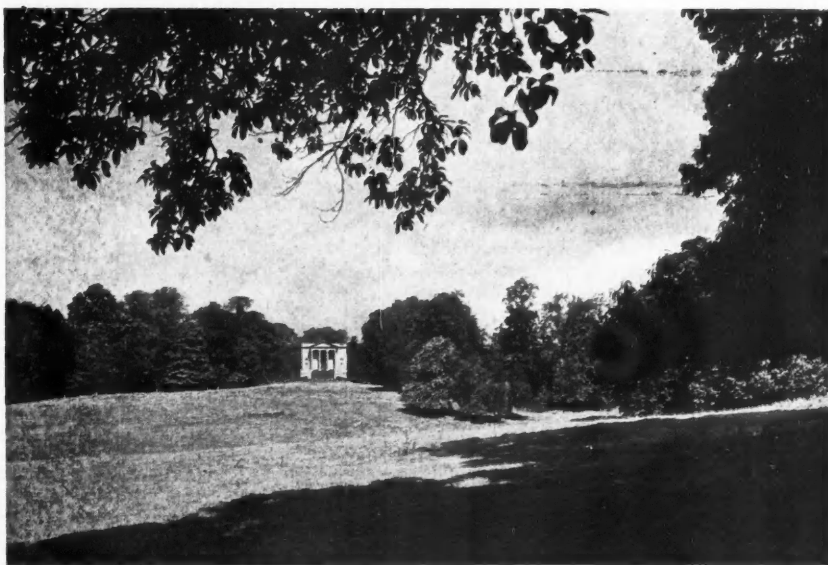
the probability appears to be that Kent roughed out the notion, as a development from his remodelling of the main vista (Fig. 1) and his "Venus's Vale" at Rousham, during the period when Pitt amused himself with landscape gardening at Stowe; but that its execution was carried out by the man on the spot, Brown. This would agree with both Lysons's and Lady Temple's conflicting statements.

The Temple seems to have been conceived in honour of public liberty, but was eventually dedicated to commemorating the concord between the allies and political parties achieved under Pitt in the prosecution of the Seven Years' War, and its victorious issue. The walls carried medallions referring to the principal victories (Quebec, Martinique, Pondicherry, Minden, and so on), and the pediment sculpture by Scheemaker depicts "the four quarters of the globe bringing their various products to *Britannia*." By far the largest and most imposing of the Stowe temples, it symbolised the triumphant fruition of Cobham's and Pitt's dynamic conception of political freedom uniting the nation to win honour and wealth by the establishment of a world-wide empire—the vision adumbrated in the Ancient Virtue and British Worthies composition twenty years before. The same theme—unity achieved through balance and idealism—was echoed in the handling of the landscape leading up to and commanded by the temple's portico, from which, appropriately, Cobham's and Wolfe's monuments could be seen in the distance. Sixteen of the columns from the interior were used by Sir Robert Lorimer in the construction of Stowe School Chapel.

The Queen's Temple landscape (Fig. 8) displays, in its ultimate form, the free method of creating scenery developed to its familiar conclusion—the apparent naturalism attained by Brown and his disciples at their best in the later years of the 18th century. Kent's Ladies Temple, originally an oblong two-storeyed building resting on an arcade, was described as "now altering" in the 1779 Guide. The portico (Fig. 9) and interior decoration (Fig. 10) are yet later, 1789, the year of George III's recovery from his first mental breakdown. The shaping of the outward view across what had been known as Hawkwell field may thus have gone on for some time, in conjunction with the building of the Palladian Bridge at its farther end, after 1750 and thus be connected with Lord Temple's régime, during which the great Corinthian triumphal arch was built at the end of the main vista from the house (Fig. 1).

The Gothic Temple (Fig. 5), on the east side of the Queen's Temple view, is actually a survival from Lord Cobham's earlier and never very defined handling of this region before 1739, planted on one of Bridgeman's semi-circular bastions on the outer periphery of Hawkwell field. The alignment of the Palladian Bridge upon it brought it into the later circuit of the gardens. Built of Northamptonshire ironstone, with windows filled with stained glass collected by Cobham from Warwick Priory and in Flanders, it is triangular in plan with a hexagonal tower and two cupolas. I have not discovered why the design is ascribed to Gibbs, who did design Cobham's Pillar, though that was altered subsequently. None of the descriptions of Stowe father it on Gibbs, who had no sympathy with Gothic—whereas there are close analogies to it in Kent's designs for alterations at Westminster Hall and elsewhere. An inscribed stone, discovered in a heap of rubbish when the last Duke of Buckingham was a boy, established that it had originally been dedicated to Ancestral Liberty, thus linking Cobham's Whig ideals with his Saxon descent, which was depicted on the ceiling of the main room, and the Heptarchy, the arms of which adorn the interior. The seven Saxon deities responsible for the days of the week, carved by Rysbrack, originally stood in an adjacent thicket of yew trees. It is now used as the Stowe J.T.C.'s armoury. With all its absurdities, it is beautifully built and rendered, and one can just understand how Horace Walpole confessed that it was enshrined "in the heretical corner" of his heart.

But such follies belonged to the earlier, less heroic and politically conscious, phase of Lord Cobham's gardening enthusiasm, the development of which, in conjunction with Pitt, it has been the particular object of these articles to establish.



8.—THE QUEEN'S TEMPLE, FROM NEAR THE GOTHIC TEMPLE



9.—THE QUEEN'S TEMPLE, AS REMODELLED, c. 1789



10.—DETAIL OF INTERIOR DECORATION, QUEEN'S TEMPLE, 1789



# THE SAVING OF A CITY By BOYD ALEXANDER

**D**URING a recent holiday in Portugal I came across an interesting and successful effort to preserve the monuments and character of an ancient town. The example set by the citizens and town council of Evora is worthy of the notice of our Town and Country planners, and may also give encouragement and inspiration to private individuals and public bodies who are struggling to preserve the harmonious character of our ancient cities by checking the vandalism of commercial enterprises or of the local authorities themselves.

Evora, an important provincial town, is the capital of the province of Alentejo, once the granary of Portugal. It is the headquarters of military, administrative and judicial districts, has an archbishop and is the chief market for the agricultural produce of the area. The population of 16,000, small by our standards, is fairly large by Portuguese. The town lies on a main road that leads to the Spanish frontier and on a main railway line from Lisbon, and is itself a railway junction. And yet it remains completely unspoilt. It is the best preserved town of its size in Portugal and has retained, better than any other, the atmosphere of the past. This desirable state of affairs has come to pass through the activities of what was originally a small society of young men. They alone arrested there the spread of vandalism and bad taste which, within a century, has reached such alarming proportions in so many countries.

The story begins with the visit to Evora in 1916 of a group of historians and archaeologists from Lisbon who came to confer with the local authorities and to persuade them to do something to save their city. In principle the authorities agreed. Yet nothing was done. But the zeal of the delegation inspired a man of about thirty who was secretary to the civil governor of the district to found, in 1919, a society that soon became known as the *Group Pro-Evora*. The society started with about two dozen members, whose ages ranged between twenty-five and thirty-five. Hardly any of them were influential personages at that time, and with the exception of two members of the civil government, a wealthy lady and a few proprietors, they were, for the most part, teachers at the *lycée* and technical school. Only one of them was born and bred in Evora, and that is also true of the members of the present directorate. The society soon grew, however, for in 1920 we find the new archbishop joining, and in 1921 the officer commanding the district, a certain Carmona, later to become world-famous as the



1.—THE CENTRAL SQUARE IN EVORA, PORTUGAL

first President of the *Estado Novo* of Portugal. To-day the society has about 200 associates; it could have more, but its numbers are deliberately restricted to those with the cultural welfare of Evora at heart. These associates are a cross-section of the life of Evora and include teachers, architects, engineers, tradesmen, priests and others. The present directorate of the Group, for example, consists of the rector of the *lycée*, the public librarian, a writer, a canon of the cathedral, a bank official and two Army officers.

For the first 17 years of its existence the Group's activity was limited by the comparative slenderness of its financial resources which, for the most part, were generously supplied by the well-to-do lady. At its own expense the society saved from collapse the vault of the church of St. Francis, remembered by tourists for its grotesque charnel-house; it purchased a building for the museum, hitherto housed in a single room in the public library; and it cleaned up the cathedral's beautiful Romanesque cloisters,

which had been plastered and white-washed and filled up to the windows with the rubble and earth of ages. This action profoundly affected the fate of Evora, for at last public opinion was stirred. The town council was moved to do something towards the preservation of the city and took in hand the restoration of the cathedral, a work that was beyond the financial means of the society. Except for the two towers, its west front was hidden up to the very battlements by later buildings that rested against its walls. The council removed these buildings, and also an iron gate that traversed the magnificent west porch with its striking sculptures of the twelve Apostles. They also cut back the corner of the old archbishop's palace, which had been built right up to the northern tower, so that the latter now stands clear in all its magnificence. The result has been to make the *place* in front of the cathedral one of the most charming and original in Europe.

The Group took advantage of a decree of the central government which established the system of classification of specified buildings as national monuments, and from time to time applies on its own initiative to the central government for the classification of some of Evora's buildings; so far it has been successful in 36 cases, including that of the city walls. Classification saved the latter from further destruction and from the erection against their external face of any more modern buildings. Great stretches of the wall, therefore, remain intact, all of it is now kept in repair and much of its exterior has actually been cleared of buildings—indeed only the expense of compensation has so far prevented the removal of all such buildings.

The society was also tireless in its defence of Evora by all the persuasive means within its power—by propaganda in the Press, by lectures and by patient and diplomatic approaches to owners, architects, builders and the local authorities; it would point out to them what a pity it was that such and such a building was earmarked for demolition, or it would suggest how an architect's plan might be modified so that the new or altered building should be more in keeping with its surroundings.

After the battle had swayed back and forth for 18 years, a single event brought swift and final victory. A. B. Gromicho, rector of the *lycée*, one of the society's original members from the age of twenty-four and now its president, was elected to the town council.

Within a year the position was radically altered. In conjunction with the council's engineer and architect, who also became mem-



2.—OLD BUILDINGS NOW USED AS COMMERCIAL PREMISES



bers of the group, and in consultation with the latter, he worked out a code of building regulations which, in 1937, was approved by the council and became law for the city as the *postura* or decree of the town council. It covers more than 100 pages, and includes a prologue and something like 100 articles. Its object is to preserve the architectural harmony and character of the city by regulating the alteration of existing old buildings and the erection of new ones. For this purpose a special office was created in connection with the work of the town council, having an architect with the power to control all plans for new buildings and for alterations, which have to be submitted to him. Should any features in these plans seem to him to be out of harmony with Evora's architecture, he makes his recommendations, which must be reasonable, to the town council, which may accept them or reach a compromise.

Many regulations are laid down in the code of building. For example, all houses in Evora must be painted or washed only in white, the traditional colour. This gives the town a Moorish appearance (it was for long a Moorish city) and helps to preserve its atmosphere and architectural harmony. Another traditional feature is the red roof tiles, channelled for the rain to run down, and projecting as simple gutterless eaves; all buildings, new or old, must have these tiles and eaves. Since the issue of the decree all lettering on the fronts of shops and business premises has to be in simple iron capital letters of suitable and modest proportions, coloured black or brown, superimposed on the wall-face, and bearing only the name of the shop or institution. Examples of this lettering on old buildings are given in Figs. 1 and 2. Shop-front lettering in existence before the issue of the decree will not be affected until it needs repainting or repairing. For the same reason there are still a few houses with hideous



3.—THE RECENTLY BUILT PREMISES OF A NATIONAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY

shiny green tiles in 19th-century style covering part of their outer walls. But one day these tiles will need repair, and then they will disappear for ever.

The general regulations also deal with the shape of new or altered windows, limit their size and stipulate that they are to have a marble or granite surround. Neon signs are forbidden. The recently built premises of the national commercial agency known as

*Montepio Geral* (Fig. 3), the pillars of which were worked by hand from local stone, provide another example of the beneficial results achieved under the code of building.

The code applies only to the old city within the walls. Development outside is not subject to the same restrictions, but nevertheless is carefully regulated. Evora, therefore, is luckier than Jerusalem, which has been spoilt by the new and incongruous outer suburbs that crowd round it on certain sides.

One of the chief causes of the preservation of the atmosphere of Evora is the absence of macadamised roads within the old city and outside its walls. It is hardly an exaggeration to say, that next to urbanisation, the macadamising of nearly all our roads, even those in the countryside, has done more than anything else to destroy the romantic aspect of the England portrayed by the Romantic artists of the last century. But in Portugal the canvases of Gainsborough and Turner are often recalled to mind by a vista down a walled and untarred country lane.

But Evora is not just a subject for an artist's canvas. Nor is it a tourist centre. Its buildings have not been preserved by conversion into shops for antiques, teas and "arts and crafts." It is a city that is very much alive and that goes about its agricultural business and its traditional industries. There is nothing self-conscious or old-world about Evora. That is why its preservation and atmosphere seem to be so natural, something that the tourist may take for granted. It is for this reason that the achievements of the *Group Pro-Evora* should not go unrecorded. It was the first society of its kind in Portugal, but as a result of its success, similar groups have since been started in Lisbon, Coimbra and elsewhere.

## BOUNTIFUL PESTS

By J. D. U. WARD

WHEN a man was recently being prosecuted for the offence of keeping Colorado beetles alive in captivity, it was remarked that there had earlier been an offer of £10 for every beetle found in this country. The offer had soon been withdrawn, but not before the importation of beetles had been planned: the man charged had brought four beetles into the country, in the hope of making £40 on his speculation. (In the event, he suffered a £10 loss.)

In its essentials this is a very old story. The bounty system of reducing pests is very simple; it has been used in nearly all parts of the world; and in most it has been abused. There was, for example, that little business of the ownerless scavenger dogs of Istanbul, capital of Turkey. The number of such dogs was considered to be excessive, so the city authorities offered a bounty for every dog's tail brought in. Hundreds of tails were received, and hundreds of bounties were paid, but there was no noticeable diminution in the number of stray dogs. A large number of these dogs, however, were minus their tails.

An acid critic suggested that the bounty should have been put on the other end of the dog. But in Australia that is precisely where the bounty was put—on the scalps of the sheep-killing wild dogs—yet the results could hardly be acclaimed as satisfactory. The reward of 7s. 6d. per scalp was high enough to constitute a subsidy for the breeding of wild dogs by professional white trappers and black aborigines. More than one professional white "dogger" earned over £750 a year from wild-dog

farms tended by black "agents." It was highly suspicious, too, that a certain district which in 1936 produced 602 scalps, increased its yield to 945 in 1937, and to well over 1,800 in 1938.

In a part of Canada where there was once a bounty on coyotes' ears the result was much the same as with the dogs of Istanbul. Earless coyotes became a common feature on the prairie. In Samoa another good scheme went wrong. A planter, wishing to reduce the number of copra beetles in the island, arranged that natives should be admitted to a cinema on payment of so many beetles. Soon the children of nature found that they could breed beetles

more quickly than they could collect wild specimens.

Back in Turkey again the same thing happened. A penny was paid for every dead scorpion surrendered. Payments ceased when it was found that scorpions were being farmed. A similar reason was rumoured to be behind the Prussian Government's suspension, a few years ago, of its rewards for dead adders: "serious irregularities" was the official explanation. In Britain adders rarely if ever breed in captivity, but in another land some wily Mohammedans founded an adder farm when a bounty was placed on adders.

The French have (or had) a less easily abused bounty system which they employ against crows.

From time to time they catch a number of crows, equip them with rings, and then release them. It is then announced that anyone returning one of these officially ringed crows to the authorities will receive a worthwhile reward, and for some particular rings the sum paid is handsome. As a result thousands of crows are shot and trapped.

But even this plan probably has its flaw—though perhaps it has as yet been discovered only by Americans. Just 10 years ago 100 marked rats were released in a certain city of the U.S.A., and substantial prizes were offered for their capture. Within one week 90 of the rats had been handed in. The City Fathers were pleased, for by the law of averages (thrice blessed law!) 90 per cent. of all the rats in the city must have been caught. At least, so they argued; but unkind cynics guessed that the bounty system had been twisted yet again.



COYOTE FROM A CANADIAN PRAIRIE. When a bounty on coyotes' ears was offered in a part of Canada earless coyotes become common

# THE MILK SUPPLY OF THE FUTURE

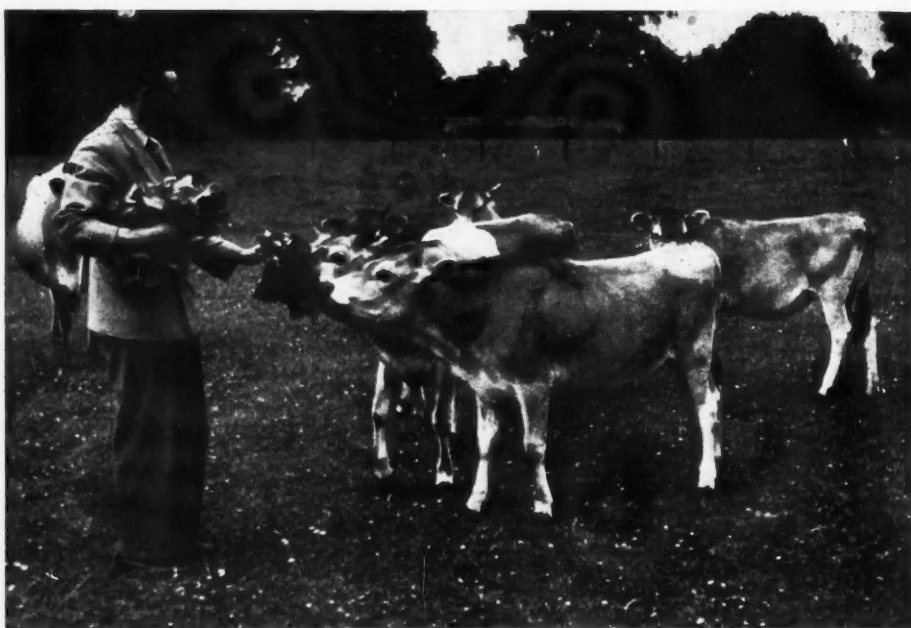
By L. GORDON TUBBS

IT must have come as a very unpleasant surprise to a very large number of people—dairy farmers included—to learn from such an eminent authority as Professor H. D. Kay that, over the last twenty years, there has been a progressive deterioration in the nutritional value of the nation's milk and that "this deterioration is still going on." The drop is not apparently confined to either the percentage of fat or to the percentage of total solids other than fat, but is common to both, the latter particularly being in evidence in certain parts of the country during the late winter months, and was accentuated during the war years.

The causes of this tendency are probably fairly numerous; undoubtedly a share of the blame can be attributed to war-time feeding, and particularly the systems of feeding calves and young bulling heifers which war conditions forced many dairy farmers to adopt. A large percentage of the cows on which we rely for the milk supply to-day were born and reared (particularly the latter) under war conditions, and it is common knowledge that, if a farmer were short of feeding-stuffs at any time, it was the young stock which were the first to suffer. It was the only course to adopt as a short-term emergency policy, but are we reaping the long-term results now?

At the moment, the law's sole interest in the composition of milk sold to the public is confined to seeing that the percentages do not fall below a minimum of 3 per cent. in the case of fats and 8.5 per cent. in the case of total solids other than fat. The average composition of milk is approximately as follows: Fat 3.5 per cent., protein 4 per cent., sugar 4.2 per cent., mineral salts .7 per cent., balance (87.6 per cent.) water. The average composition of milk from either Jerseys or Guernseys is, on the other hand, approximately as follows: Fat 5.3 per cent., protein 4.2 per cent., sugar 4.5 per cent., mineral salts .8 per cent., water 86.2 per cent., which gives a total percentage of solids of 14.8 per cent.

From these figures it can easily be seen that in the case of both Guernseys and Jerseys—and here let it be stated that the coupling of the two names together is deliberate, since the matter is far too serious for any inter-breed rivalry, however friendly—there is a fairly large "margin of error," if such a term may be used, and both breeds could afford a substantial drop in total solids and still be well above the average.



A GROUP OF YOUNG JERSEYS AT A STAGE IN THEIR LIVES WHEN IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT THAT THEY SHOULD BE KEPT THRIVING

For breeders, however, to adopt a complacent attitude about this stage of affairs would be extremely ill-advised. Not only must both breeds maintain their percentage lead over the average, but it must be borne in mind that the drop in total solids is not, as far as is known at present, confined to any one particular breed or to any one area, but is general, and it is up to breeders of both breeds, working together, to investigate the causes and to take steps to reverse the general trend.

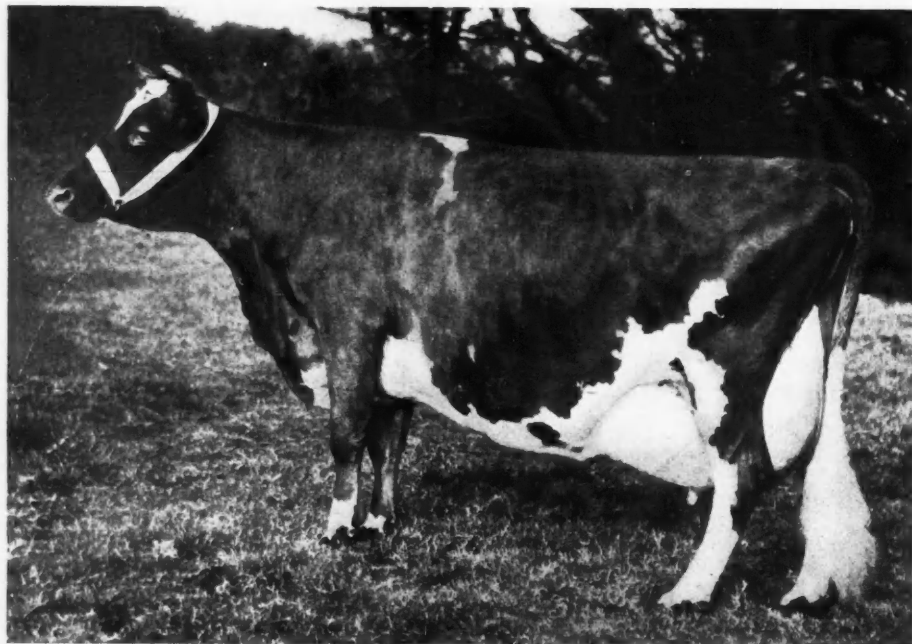
Such a task will entail a great deal of work and a considerable amount of thought by a great many people. First there must be, presumably, a considerable increase in testing for solids other than fat to determine whether certain families or strains have a higher total solids percentage than others; in fact, many of the steps used to build up the two breeds to their present position as the recognised butter-fat producers must be duplicated again with the emphasis this time on total solids and not just

butter-fat percentage only. Incidentally, may one here express the pious hope that the testing service offered to breeders be improved both in regularity and efficiency?

All this will cost money and require thought. Professor Kay evidently does not agree with Mr. Herbert Morrison that "incentives are bunk," and has openly advocated a financial inducement to reverse the general trend of the food value of milk. Both Guernsey and Jersey breeders alike have for years past agitated for the payment of milk on a quality basis—quality here being generally understood to mean a butter-fat percentage basis. Such a course was adopted before the war in most of the Scandinavian countries, throughout New Zealand, and in a great many parts of America and Canada, and experience in these countries shows that the administrative difficulties of such a scheme are by no means impossible to overcome. The majority of these schemes were carried out on a "payment for butter-fat percentage" basis but the difficulties involved would appear to be no greater if the basis of payment were to be the total solids content or, in other words, the total food value or calorific value of milk.

There is no need to labour the extreme importance of any and every method whereby additional food value can be produced. A great deal has already been said on this subject, and considerably more will undoubtedly be said before next winter is out. Jersey and Guernsey breeders have a unique opportunity, for in their cattle they have the two breeds that give the highest food value milk it is possible to buy. If, in this country, it is possible to produce only a certain quantity of milk for public consumption, it surely stands to reason that as much as possible of that milk should be of the highest possible food value. Breeders themselves can do a certain amount on their own, but encouragement for them to do more and others to do likewise must come from higher up in the shape of financial inducement. With all the good will in the world, it is expecting rather much to ask Jersey and Guernsey breeders to improve what is already admitted to be the best article of its kind available unless, by so doing, they stand to benefit.

In exactly the same way, the producer of ordinary milk will read of the deterioration in the milk supply with nothing more than passing interest; but offer him an inducement to produce a better article and he immediately sets about seeing how he can do it. No one wants to take advantage of the nation's misfortunes but, on the other hand, an old but very true country saying states that "there's never no taste in nothing."



A HARD-WORKING MEMBER OF THE GUERNSEY BREED. At the age of 12 years this cow had produced more than 50 tons of milk at 5.13 per cent.



# A FOURSOME FESTIVAL

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

IT is pleasant to see the rebirth of amateur and professional foursomes. In the week following the *News of the World* tournament at St. Anne's, thirty-two leading professionals, including all those nominated for the Ryder Cup side, will take part, together with a like number of amateurs, in the *Daily Telegraph* tournament at Birkdale. It is to be match play by foursomes and each pair will consist of an amateur and a professional. This tournament does not, as Sherlock Holmes would say, break new ground; there was before the war a similar one played on the New Course at Addington, that charming course which is now, as Tadmor in the wilderness, covered with prefabricated houses. But it is a most welcome revival and, incidentally, makes an agreeable change to that long list of tournaments consisting of 72 holes of score play, which, as far as I at least am concerned, "shed a gentle melancholy upon the soul."

Doubtless there will be some with souls so dead that they will wish that play was to be by four-ball matches; but I trust that if any of them actually see the play they will be converted from their errors and will realise that the foursome is by far the better game to watch. It is so if only because it goes far more quickly and the spectators have an accurate notion of what is going on, instead of being in a state of perpetual wondering as to how many shots everybody has played. Only those will remain dissatisfied whose taste has been so vitiated that their one desire is for low scores, so that they think merely in terms of "birdies" and "eagles." Their weight, however, as they say in mathematical problems, may be neglected. Southport always produces large and enthusiastic crowds, and so I trust that the gospel of foursomes will gain many new adherents at Birkdale.

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There seems to me to be everything to be said for this tournament. Foursomes are essentially friendly and professionals and amateurs will get to know one another better, which is all to the good. The educational advantages for the amateurs are obvious. Playing in the best company they will be stretched to their uttermost and may find themselves producing a game of which they hardly thought themselves capable. They may learn much from their partners, both by observation and by word of mouth. They will have every opportunity of playing their best, because they will be helped along and their path will be made reasonably smooth for them. Professionals are only human, but they generally keep the ball in play, and their partners will have every confidence in their avoiding the grosser forms of sin.

I remember years ago playing in a 36-hole foursome, on which a certain amount depended, with a very good and in particular a very accurate amateur for my partner. At one time we were well on the way to victory, but then, largely and perhaps wholly owing to my mistakes, we lost a lot of holes and the match. Afterwards it was reported to me that my partner had said in great bitterness, "I'll never play a foursome again except with a professional." These amateurs at Birkdale will be spared the kind of errors which I made on that disastrous occasion.

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These educational benefits will be by no means entirely confined to the amateurs. Some at least of the professionals will, I venture to think, learn things about foursome play that they did not know before, because they have as a rule so few chances of taking part in it. In my boyhood it was a regular thing to take out the club professional to play in a foursome. It was done, both for the pleasure of the game and as travellers used once to order a bottle of port wine at an inn, for the good of the house. That pleasant old custom has lapsed, and professionals, as far as I know, do not often play foursomes. I cited some months ago a letter from a distinguished and popular professional. He had played in an exhibition foursome on a

well-known course and wrote afterwards to thank the club for the opportunity; he had not, he said, fully appreciated the merits of the game and hoped to play more foursomes. This was a golfer of wide experience and his case is therefore the more illuminating.

Some of those who play at Birkdale will in November be playing in foursomes in America in the Ryder Cup match, and this preliminary practice may be very good for them. It is possible to exaggerate the special art of foursome play. A certain amount of nonsense is doubtless talked about it, and nothing can alter the fact that the main point is to hit the ball. At the same time it is a definite form of golf, about which there is plenty to learn, and in which experience is essential.

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Those foursomes at Addington were capital fun, and unless my wits are bemuddled, I saw General Critchley and Dai Rees win them in one year. Yet they were not wholly new, for they were themselves a revival in a slightly different form of an earlier tournament. I have been looking in an old book of reference and find there what I thought I should find, the tournament for the London Foursome Challenge Trophy in 1906. This was played for by London clubs, each club being represented either by an amateur and a professional or by two amateurs. The matches were not all played off at a heat and upon one course, but were played, with intervals between the rounds, over 36 holes and for the most part on neutral courses. Most of the pairs were mixed, but there were several wholly amateur combinations, such as—a highly distinguished one—Mr. H. H. Hilton and Mr. H. W. Beveridge of Ashford Manor. Another

which brings back to me memories of old times consisted of the brothers Horace and Hugh Castle, playing for long-departed Chiswick. There were a number of strong couples, but the two strongest were Mid-Surrey (Mr. Sidney Fry and J. H. Taylor) and Walton Heath (Mr. Herbert Fowler and James Braid). They were in opposite halves of the draw; they won their matches with something to spare and converged almost inevitably towards the final. This was played, not on a neutral course, but at Walton Heath: nevertheless the invaders from Richmond gained a notable triumph by 9 and 8. Was ever the great James treated so cavalierly on his own heath either before or since?

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That tournament was not played again in its original form, but next year became the London Amateur Foursomes, as it has remained ever since. I cannot now remember why the change was made; but perhaps the prowess of those two great professionals was found rather daunting by other clubs. No doubt the wholly amateur tournament gave a greater chance to the greater number, but it was a pity that there was not then deemed room for both. The playing of 36 holes at intervals made the tournament last too long. The London Amateur Foursomes were first played on that system and it was an exacting business, as I well remember, for my partner and I having struggled through, after months as it seemed, to the final, vowed that we would have no more. This competition at Birkdale will go far more swiftly, for it will be played off on three consecutive days and every match, even the final, will be of 18 holes. I only hope a number of the really good amateurs will, in these hard times, be able to play in it.

## EELS' ATLANTIC JOURNEY

By JOHN MOORE

"IF the master of this house," began Mr. Chadband, asking what is surely the most wonderful rhetorical question in all literature—"if the master of this house went out into the highways and byways, and saw an eel, and were to return and say unto the mistress of this house, 'Sarah, rejoice with me for I have seen an elephant,' would that be the Trewth?" And indeed it would not. But the lie might be excusable if the master of the house had had an experience like mine, for I went out into the highways and byways one September evening and saw a great company of eels, about sixty of them, wriggling in procession across a main road, and when I came back and told the story to the mistress of my house it was received with mocking and cynical incredulity. "They must have been snakes or slow-worms. Whoever saw an eel on dry land?" I might just as well have said I had seen a herd of elephants.

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But they were eels all right; and they were wearing their mating-dress, which is bright silver, so that I knew they were on the first stage of their extraordinary journey to the Sargasso Sea; a journey as it were both to a wedding and to a funeral. For it is the inescapable fate of eels that they shall travel thither to mate and die; and even in their land-locked pond, I suppose, the three-score that I encountered had heard the imperious call of their destiny. They had changed the colour of their coats from yellow-grey to shining argent, and they had equipped themselves for the voyage in other ways, too: their eyes had become modified to adapt them for deep-water seeing and their body-tissues had undergone certain changes to enable them to withstand the stresses of ocean depths. There was no disobeying the call; for, if they had stayed in the pond, their skins, fitted out already as high-pressure diving-suits, would have blistered and burst. So they had wriggled out of the pond, through the mud, and across the damp meadows, until they reached the painful obstacle of the gritty highroad. They must cross

it or die; but at the other side of the road was a ditch which would carry them down to the brook and so to the river where, running the gauntlet of the wicker traps called putcheons that our countrymen set for them, they would ride out on the autumn flood to the sea. Then they would navigate themselves as accurately as any mariner equipped with compass, sextant and radar, crossing nearly three thousand miles of ocean at an average speed of about sixteen miles a day, until they reached the neighbourhood of Lat. 26 N. and Long. 40 W. There among the weed-draped wrecks of schooner, barque and brigantine they would mate and lay their eggs and die. At least we suppose they die; for no adult eel has ever been known to return.

Instead, their spawn comes floating back on the Gulf Stream, at first in huge gelatinous masses, which drift very slowly while the multitudinous embryos within grow to black pinheads. Then, freed at last from their swaddling clothes of gelatine, the creatures begin to swim; and at some point in the uncharted dark, some unsignposted parting of the ways, the fry of the American eels separate themselves from the fry of the European eels and set a course to westward. The Europeans continue to the east; and they reach the estuaries of our rivers (the self-same rivers down which their parents swam four and a half years before) after a journey lasting two years and ten months.

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That, in brief, is the life-history of the eel; and it is surely one of the classic examples of truth being stranger than fiction, because I am sure that nobody would have believed it in the days before deep-sea trawls could drag up the proof of it from two hundred fathoms. The old naturalists, indeed, were extremely puzzled to account for the generation of eels and argued about the subject very heatedly, some saying that they were bred by the rays of the sun acting upon putrefying matter, some that they sprang from rotting waterweed, some that you could propagate them by placing horses' tails in the

stream. Izaak Walton, who was greatly worried by the whole problem, thought it probable that they were bred "either of dew, or out of the corruption of the earth," and although this innocent notion may make us smile, it certainly fitted the facts as they were known in 1660, for no man had ever seen eel-spawn or found an eel with eggs in her, and there was no reason to suppose that the little eels that appeared in the rivers in spring had come from the sea.

These elvers (or yelvers, as Walton calls them) arrive in our estuaries at the end of March and from then until the middle of May they swim up the rivers on every flood tide. They are about two inches long, semi-transparent, and no thicker than a worm. It takes fifteen hundred of them to weigh a pound. They are little more than wriggling sticks of gelatine to which is added a backbone, a pair of gills, a mouth and two eyes, and they are without any kind of defence against their innumerable enemies. Their casualties, as they swim for nearly three years across 3,000 miles of deep-sea peril, must be very high indeed; the countless millions that reach our coasts are probably only a fraction of the countless myriads that started.

In the river a new peril awaits them: the elver-fishermen with their curious nets, which are shaped like scoops and made of cheese-cloth stretched on a frame of bent withies. These men can easily catch a score of pounds of elvers during the three or four hours at the top of the tide, to be sold all alive for a shilling a pound or more to those housewives who are courageous enough to cook them. They are very good to eat indeed, fried like whitebait or cold in a jelly, but one has

to face the fact that they are embarrassingly difficult to kill. To soak them in strong brine condemns them to a slow death after several hours; and therefore some housewives, more ruthless but no less humane, boldly pop them into the frying pan while they are still alive. This may indeed be the most merciful way; but a sizzling pan of wriggling elvers is nevertheless a most horrifying spectacle.

Before the war the fishermen in the Severn had another market for their catch; there was a "packing station" below Gloucester, owned by the German Government, which existed for the purpose of sending elvers alive to Germany and other parts of the Continent in order to stock the rivers with eels. At least, that was its ostensible purpose; but when I visited it in 1938 I found the genial Schleswig-Holsteiner who managed the place taking elaborate meteorological observations which can have had little to do with the migration of eels. However, in his spare time he certainly despatched several tons of elvers (nearly 3½ million to the ton!) to the Rhine, the Danube, the Elbe and even, he told me, the rivers of Poland and Russia. They were packed between layers of ice in special boxes, and they travelled by steamer to Hamburg and thence by train to their destination.

I cannot help wondering what happened, in the end, to the elvers that were thus transported across Europe and tipped, let us say, into the River Vistula at Cracow or the River Danube at Ratisbon. Suppose they thrive in those unfamiliar waters; suppose they survive the hazards of eel-traps and refrain from the temptation of the Polish or Bavarian worm,

which no doubt conceals a hook as often as the English one. Suppose that they live long enough to come to maturity, which happens between the sixth and tenth year. Then surely they will receive those inexorable sailing-orders to which Nature permits no disobedience; then surely she will plant in their eyes the powerful deep-sea lenses and strengthen their tissues against the pressure of several atmospheres; and when the yellow leaves float down the Vistula and the Danube on the autumn flood the eels will go with them to the estuary and the sea. What then? Will they make a voyage through waters their parents never knew—the Vistula eels entering salt water at Danzig, passing through the Skagerrak and swimming down the North Sea, the Danube eels navigating the Sea of Marmora and the Dardenelles, the Aegean, the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar?

I imagine that that is exactly what they will do; for some ancient and irrevocable law ordains that no eel shall reproduce its kind save in the depths of the western Atlantic. And so, I suppose, at some point in the Atlantic the two eel-streams will come together, Vistulans and Danubians joining with the English and French and Dutch eels, and they will make their way by the old caravan-route through the wastes of the ocean to the Sargasso Sea. There at a depth of 1,500 feet they will mate and lay their eggs (for the eggs are destined to withstand the pressure of that depth exactly) and there the spent eels of Europe and America will die together at the place where their ancestors have been meeting and mating and dying since tens of thousands of years before Christopher Columbus.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### A BUTTERFLY YEAR

SIR,—In his letter in your issue of September 5 about butterflies in Warwickshire, Mr. Grist said that he had seen only a few Red Admirals and Commas. At Hartlebury, Worcestershire, in mid-September there were swarms of both eating the rotten fruit.

In your Editorial Note you said that Clouded Yellows arrived in Cornwall in early August. I saw many in Worcestershire in late July. At both Harley, Shropshire, and Hartlebury I caught the variety of the female known as *Helice*.—IAN C. SMITH, R.A.F., Hartlebury, Worcestershire.

[Clouded Yellow butterflies are reported as having been very common in North Gloucestershire this summer. In Dorset, in early September, they were the most plentiful species of butterfly after the Whites. The caterpillars of the latter, which were to be seen flying in over the sea as late as September 6, have reduced all the cabbages to skeletons in parts of that county as of others. It has also been a great year for humming-bird hawk moths, which have been reported in considerable numbers from all over the British Isles. The main body of these immigrant moths arrived in late May and early June, and most of those that have been seen this month were probably the second generation reared from eggs laid by them.—ED.]

### TRANSFERRED FROM A CITY CHURCH

SIR,—With reference to Mr. E. E. Smith's letter in your issue of August 1 about the transference of church furnishings, I wonder whether he knows of the existence of the splendid organ case by Grinling Gibbons, with its three fine "towers" and two "flats" of scroll-like pattern, illustrated in my photograph? It is now in the church of St. George, Southall, Middlesex, and was formerly in the City Church of St. George, Botolph Lane, Eastcheap, and the organ was by Thomas Griffin, c. 1704. That Wren church was closed in 1900 and later demolished and the organ went to Southall, where my photograph was taken.

There is an illustration of it in its original West Gallery position in Daniell's *London City Churches*, 1896 edition.—GORDON PAGET, Hedenham Rectory, Norfolk.

### SHORTAGE OF MARTINS

SIR,—It was very surprising to read in your issue of September 12 that there was a scarcity of house-martins this season at Milnthorpe, Westmorland, because during August we had dozens and dozens of them here.—STANLEY B. REECE, Sunnybank Farm, Coniston Water, Lancashire.

[The southward movement of

house-martins and swallows is in progress in August, so that an abundance of them in a given area then does not prove that a large number bred there. Both species were abundant at Abbotsbury, Dorset, at the end of August, but probably only a few of these were birds that had bred or been bred locally.—ED.]

### KENSINGTON SQUARE PROPOSAL

SIR,—Miss Jourdain's letter in your issue of September 5 about Kensington Square contains so many misleading

statements that to answer her fully would require more space than I can reasonably ask you to give me. I would, however, point out that Kensington Square has not been recognised by any of the well-known authorities as having any particular merit. Mr. H. L. Berry, Chairman of the London County Council Town Planning Committee as recently as 1940, stated that these houses could not be certified as of sufficient architectural or historic interest to bring them within the protective scope of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1932.

*Georgian London*, by Mr. John Summerston, the most important recent publication on the subject, contains no reference to the Square in 279 pages of text, and of 84 art plates and 37 drawings of outstanding Georgian architecture, not one is taken from the Square, but a lengthy appendix of places of interest includes the following: "Kensington Square houses on the north, west and south sides are largely 18th-century reconstructed at various times."

The change in the zoning by the London County Council was made only in March of this year and some time after the appeal to the Minister of Town and Country Planning for a public enquiry. The Town Clerk of the Royal Borough of Kensington described the position very clearly in his report to the Council on September 8, 1946, when he said that the background of the matter was a struggle between commercial interests, on the one hand, and a few diminishing residents, on the other. Incidentally, many of the latter have sold their properties, including No. 42, to commercial interests, which have owned many properties in the Square for over half a century.

Late in 1946, the Kensington Borough Council decided to seek the opinion of their Town Planning consultant, Mr. Thomas Sharp. Mr. Sharp concluded his report with the statement that there was no substantial claim for the preservation of the buildings in Kensington Square and advised that the original proposal of the London County Council in zoning it as "Special Business" was correct. This was confirmed at the recent enquiry by such well known



AN ORGAN CASE BY GRINLING GIBBONS, NOW IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, SOUTHALL

See letter: Transferred from a City Church



experts as Mr. W. H. Davidge and Mr. Hardy Syms, neither of whom had found any grounds to substantiate the statement in Miss Jourdain's letter.

Mr. Sharp's report was accepted by the Town Planning Committee after careful consideration, and they recommended to the Council that no alteration be made in the zoning of Kensington Square fixed by the London County Council in 1938.

No. 42, Kensington Square is in a sad state of repair. Many of the neighbouring houses have been made into flats or flatlets, and up to only a few years ago many of the buildings were used as warehouses by a well known Kensington store.

The facts were dealt with exhaustively at the Ministry enquiry and also in the reports of various meetings of the London County Council, and the Kensington Borough Council, which are available for inspection.

Authoritative evidence was given at the enquiry that the traffic congestion in Young Street and Derry Street is so serious that some efforts must be made to ease the situation. This was admitted by the L.C.C. The sentimental attachment of a few enthusiasts to the Square is surely not sufficient reason to turn down a suggestion that would help immeasur-



#### OFFERED AS A PRIZE IN A STOCKHOLM LOTTERY

See letter: First Prize, A Yacht

ably to solve this traffic problem and would involve only an insignificant alteration to the appearance of the Square, whose gardens, by the way, are forbidden to a very large proportion of the present residents.—ALFRED CURTHOYS, *Dunkery, Cottenham Park Road, S.W.20.*

#### FIRST PRIZE, A YACHT

SIR,—The unusual spectacle of a yacht in the streets of Stockholm offered as a prize for a lottery prompts me to send this photograph. The yacht was valued at 15,000 Swedish kroner—say £1,000—and the tickets were 3 kroner—about four shillings.

This yacht was constructed by Johan Anker, and is of Olympic Class 1948 in London. Its overall length is 8.9 metres, its breadth 1.95 metres, and its draught 1.2 metres. The displacement is 2,000 kilogrammes, and the sail area 20 kvn. The wood is oregon pine and mahogany, the sail English, by Ratsey and Lapthorn.

I saw another similar yacht up for lottery in Stockholm. The draw took place a few weeks ago.—EDWARD RICHARDSON, 27, Villiers Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

#### PLURALISTS IN THE OFFICE OF WORKS

SIR,—At the risk of adding one more letter to the correspondence which has arisen about George Devall, may I mention that the records of the old



#### THE THATCHED ROOF OF THE GREAT BARN AT TISBURY UNDER REPAIR. (Right) THE INTERIOR OF THE BARN

See letter: Tisbury Tithe Barn

Office of Works show that in the 18th century not only could a member of a City company follow a different craft, but that one and the same man could be a Master of various crafts? Thus Grinling Gibbons, though a Haberdasher, was not only Master Carver to the Board of Works from 1693 to 1723, but from 1719 to 1722 was Master Carpenter also. William Kent, originally a coach builder, was Master Carpenter from 1726 to 1735 and Master Mason from 1735 to 1748. Thomas Churchill was Master Smith from 1725 to 1730 and Master Bricklayer from 1726 to 1736.

The records also indicate that John Devall was Sergeant Plumber from 1742 until 1750, when he was succeeded by Joseph Devall, who remained Sergeant Plumber for 20 years.—D. AURIOL BARKER, *Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1.*

#### TISBURY TITHE BARN

SIR,—Some little time ago, when England's largest tithe barns were being discussed in your correspondence

columns, reference was made to the barn at Tisbury in Wiltshire. Possibly two photographs, taken this August, may be of interest. One shows a limited interior view, a pleasant confusion of ancient timbers, modern machinery and grain in sacks—evidence that the barn still fulfils (as many barns do not) something like its original function. The other photograph shows rather less than half of the exterior, with part of the vast thatched roof in process of repair. The building is 189 feet long, but perhaps a glance at the 10-horsepower car in the foreground (considerably nearer than the barn to the camera) conveys more graphically and truly the impression of size.—J. W., *Abingdon, Berkshire.*

[When so many fine old barns are urgently in need of repair, it is good to know that re-thatching of the great Tisbury barn is in progress.—ED.]

#### WESLEY'S ELM TREE

SIR,—In COUNTRY LIFE, of August 15, a correspondent refers to and illustrates some statuettes of the Rev. John Wesley in his possession which you state were probably made in Staffordshire during 1840 and 1860. Two of them depict Wesley preaching and your readers may be interested to know that there is a remarkably life-like bust of him preaching, which is kept in the vestry at Bishop Burton Church, near Beverley, Yorkshire. It stands about two feet high, and was carved from the trunk of an elm tree which grew on the village green and under which Wesley once preached.

The squire had the carving done when the tree fell in a gale about a century ago. The hands are, I consider, particularly expressive, and it would be good to be able to give the name of the craftsman responsible for this fine piece of work, but unfortunately it has not been preserved.—NORTHERNER.



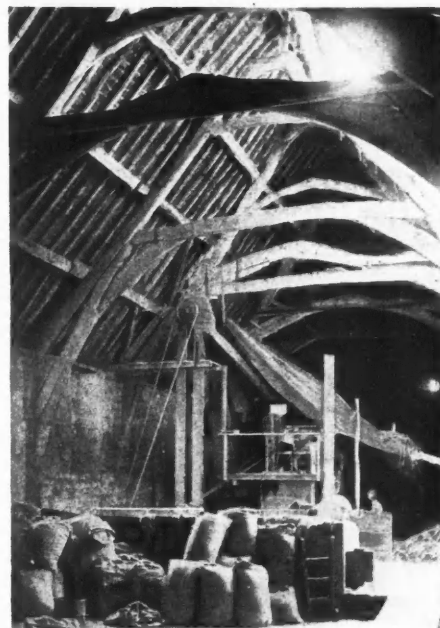
JOHN WESLEY PREACHING

See letter: Wesley's Elm Tree

#### PUTNEY OLD BRIDGE

SIR,—Since the correspondence on Putney Old Bridge, in COUNTRY LIFE of April 4 and 18, when you published an account of the building of a stone bridge, which I found recorded in the *Daily Journal* of December, 1728, I have found an earlier newspaper account of 1726, which refers to the wood bridge of Sir Jacob Ackworth's design, thus showing that the agreement for the wood bridge was made two years earlier than the proposal to build one in stone.

The Commissioners for building a Bridge from the Town of Fulham in Middlesex to the Town of Putney in Surrey met on Thursday last, and made an Agreement with Mr. Meard and Mr. Philips, two Persons of great Note and Substance in their Profession as Carpenters, to build there, for present Convenience, a Timber Bridge consisting of 19 Arches, the middle



Arch to be 37 Foot wide and of a Height proportionable for West Country Barges to pass under it, the Passage over the said Bridge to be 23 Foot from Rail to Rail, including a Foot Path on each side three Foot wide; and we hear the Undertakers are to keep it in Repair for 12 Years after it is built. (*cf. the Daily Post*, August 22, 1726).

That Mr. Philips did actually build Putney Old Bridge is proved by a further announcement in the *Daily Post* of August 17, 1736:

Last Sunday died, at his House in Grosvenor Street, Mr. Philips, Carpenter to His Majesty, who built Fulham Bridge. He is said to have died worth 40,000 l.

In the above two newspaper accounts there is no mention of Sir Jacob Ackworth. Was he really the designer? From the appearance of the bridge in Sir Frank Newnes's photograph, it was of carpenter's construction and therefore one that Mr. Philips would surely have been capable of carrying out without the services of a professional bridge designer.—R. W. SYMONDS, *Chelsea, S.W.3.*

#### CAUTIONARY TALES FOR PIKE

SIR,—In *A Countryman's Notes* (August 29) Major Jarvis writes about a pike which died from eating a large brown trout. I have an old photograph which tells a similar tale. So far as I remember the story which my father told about it was as follows. When he was rowing on the Thames near Sunbury and Hampton, he picked up the fish floating dead in the river. He then had it photographed as proof of the "fishy" story he would be able to tell. Un-



AN OLD PRINT OF HOUGHTON HOUSE, NEAR AMPTHILL, BEFORE IT WAS DISMANTLED. (Right) THE RUINS TO-DAY

See letter: A Bunyan House



fortunately I have no details of weights or measurements, except that 18 lb. seems to be a faint memory of the past. I was quite a small boy at the time, and the date would be about 1905.

I also have a cutting from an old newspaper with a reproduction of a photograph of a pike which in attempting to swallow another one choked itself to death. The larger fish measured 2 ft. 9 ins., and the smaller fish which projected from its jaws was 1 ft. 6 ins.—VINCENT BARNARD (Capt.), 8, Southwell Gardens, London, S.W.7.



THE PIKE THAT CHOKED ITSELF

See letter: Cautionary Tales For Pike (page 635)

### COLOUR IN ADDERS

SIR,—That adders vary in colour is mentioned in *A History of British Reptiles*, by Thomas Bell, F.R.S., writing about the common viper and also of the red viper as found in Cranborne Chase and in Poole Heath (near which it is found at the present day—a hundred years later), also at Fordingbridge. He states that some were dull brick red or mahogany colour. He also records "the black viper," and some of a "uniform dirty white with all markings a deep full black and the most beautiful of the species."

It is generally considered by authorities well qualified to express an opinion that the majority of red vipers are females, though all such may not be, and further it is believed that they breed in their third year.

In April, 1924, an old woodman of about 70 years showed me five red adders under an old oak stump where they had hibernated, and said all were females. I killed one to see and it was a female.

In *A Beast Book for the Pocket* (1937) Mr. Edmund Sanders states: "Usually the duller colours, darker and redder ground colours, are on females; the brighter, paler with blacker markings, on males."—M. PORTAL, Holywell, Swanmore, by Southampton.

### A BUNYAN HOUSE

SIR,—In his article, *Between the Red Lines*, in your issue of September 12, Mr. Houghton referred to

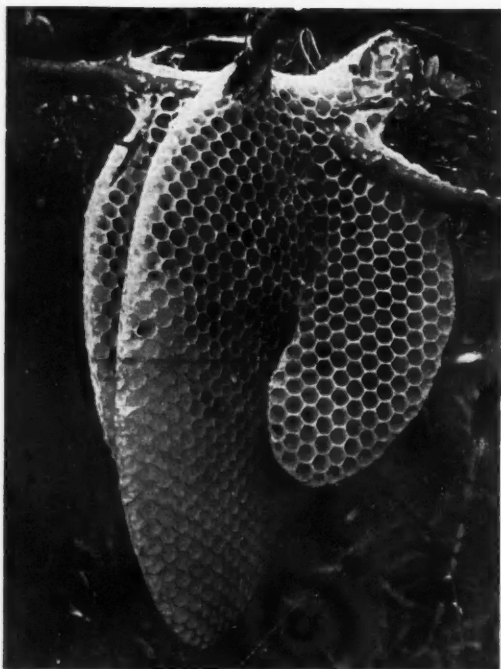
Houghton House, near Amptthill (Bunyan's "House Beautiful"), which was built by Mary, Countess of Pembroke, and stripped of its roof in 1794. Your readers may be interested to see what this Jacobean mansion looked like in its prime. For comparison with the print I enclose a photograph showing the ruins as they are to-day.—C. L., London, S.W.1.

### SCARCITY OF SWALLOWS

SIR,—With reference to recent correspondence about the scarcity of swallows in certain areas of England, here on the Hampshire-Sussex border there have been very few swallows this year.

Those which built in our shed for many years failed to return, martins taking their place. These were very abundant. Is it possible that they are stronger than swallows, and so survive?

Apropos of the letter relating to the three-note call of a cuckoo in your issue of August 15, your editorial note published under my letter of July 25 refers to a cuckoo having been heard at Twyford giving this call. Twyford is about 20 miles from here, and it may have been the same bird, as it was heard the same week.—M. STAFFORD COOKE (Mrs.), Old Manor House, Brockhampton Road, Havant, Hampshire.



A HONEYCOMB MADE BY BEES THAT SWARMED IN A WOOD NEAR SHEFFIELD

See letter: A Natural Honeycomb

### WATER CONSUMPTION

SIR,—If one thing has marred the countryman's enjoyment of a month in which every day has boasted its eleven hours of brilliant sunshine, it has been the inconvenience of water shortage, which has been very acute in some areas. He is no stranger to dry wells and failing springs, and knows how to husband his resources. But he has at times been secretly jealous of the townsman's efficient main-water supply.

The townsman's prodigality with water seems to increase in proportion with the size of the town in which he lives. In the smaller towns of England, the average daily consumption of water per head of the population ranges between 18 and 20 gallons. In Liverpool it is 35.7 gallons, of which over 21 gallons per head is actually supplied to dwelling-houses. (The rest is used for public services and business purposes.) In other cities each person uses as much as 40 gallons per day; and this figure is steadily rising with the increase of amenities. Even so, we have not yet reached the figure of over 100 gallons per head which is required in some American cities, but the problem of satisfying the ever-increasing demand grows more serious year by year.—H. F. MATHEWS, Rydal School, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.

### A NATURAL HONEYCOMB

SIR,—I think you may care to see the enclosed photograph of a fine specimen of natural honeycomb fashioned by bees that swarmed in a wood near Sheffield recently.

Normally bees swarm in a pre-selected place, sheltered from our fickle climate, with possibly a halt on the way to rest the queen. In this instance, encouraged by the recent spell of hot weather to revert to their natural instinct for building in the open, they had converted a resting-place into a permanent halt and had begun building.

Eggs a little over two days old can be seen as white specks in the lower part of the comb; the darker patches are honey and pollen stores.

It is estimated that this comb is the work of about 7,000 bees and represents about five days'

labour.—G. H. DAWSON, 368, Burncross Road, Chapelton, near Sheffield, Yorkshire.

### THE RISING GENERATION

SIR,—If a dead donkey is a rarity, how much more so is a live donkey's foal, at least in our English countryside. I came across this one in West



THE DONKEY AND HER FOAL

See letter: The Rising Generation

Suffolk, the first I have ever seen. The poor little mare seemed in rather bad condition, with a large sore place on its back much tormented by flies. It also had some malformation of the hoof, which gave it the appearance of walking about in carpet slippers.—ALLAN JOBSON, Beauchamp Cottage, 21, Crown Dale, London, S.E.19.

### THE PONY AND THE BLACKBERRIES

SIR,—The following incident may amuse and interest some of your readers. A friend of mine set out on her pony to pick blackberries in the country lanes. She had filled her basket, and was returning home, when a man on horseback galloped past. My friend's pony started to gallop after him (a thing he seldom does) and wanted to follow him instead of going home. Having succeeded in getting him home, my friend put the basket of blackberries down and went to open the stable door. She turned round to see the pony with the handle of the basket in his mouth, shaking it for all his worth. Then he threw the basket down and began to eat some and trample on the others. What an exhibition of temper!—M. COMPTON, The Pines, Haytor, near Newton Abbot, Devon.

### THE FIXING OF HARNESS BELLS

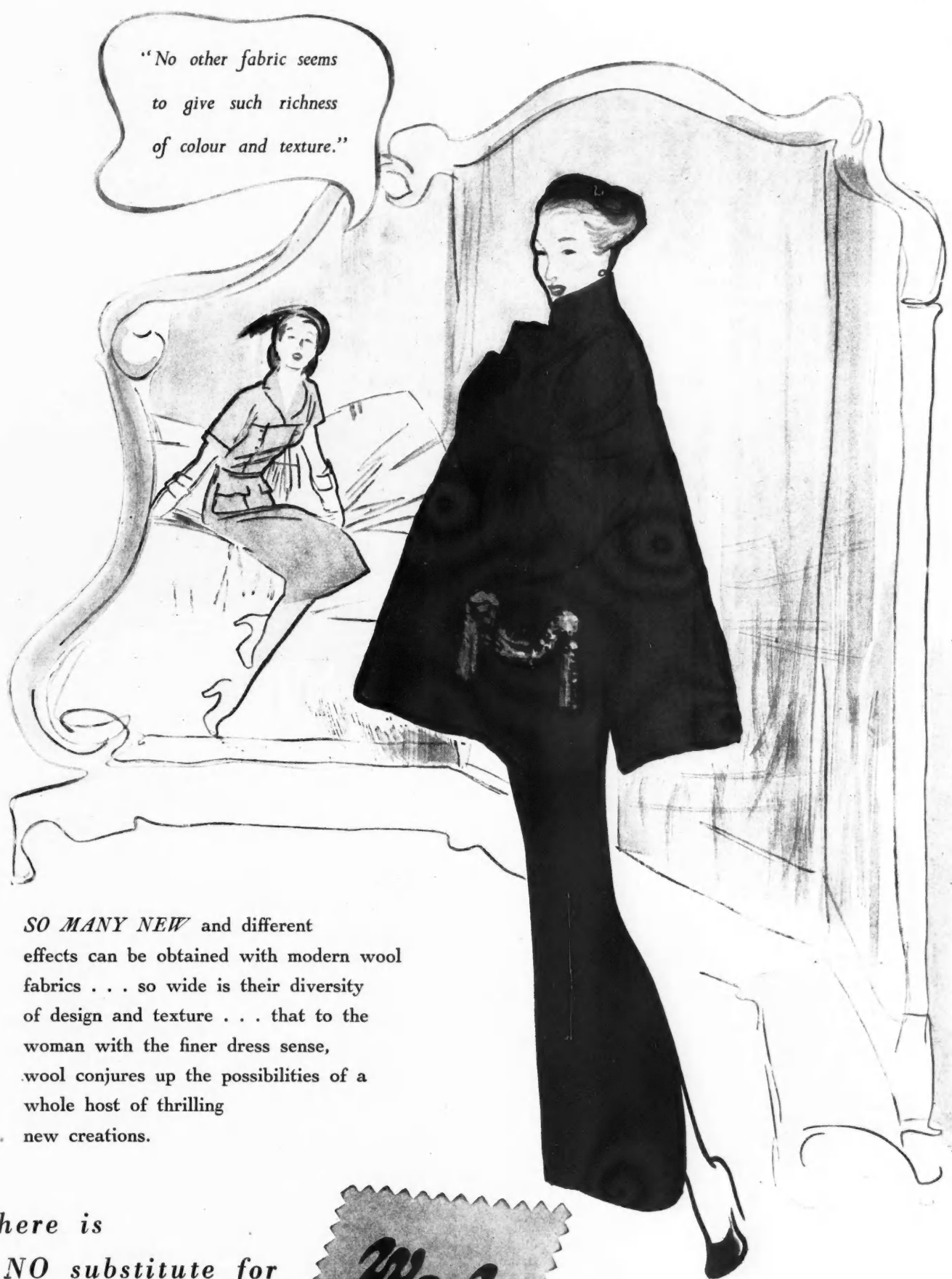
SIR,—Apropos of your recent correspondence about the fixing of harness bells, in Dorset the traditional method of fixing sets of bells such as that illustrated by Mr. Lionel Edwards (August 8), which I understand were worn above the collar, was by means of eyes, the lower smaller than the

(Continued on page 639)



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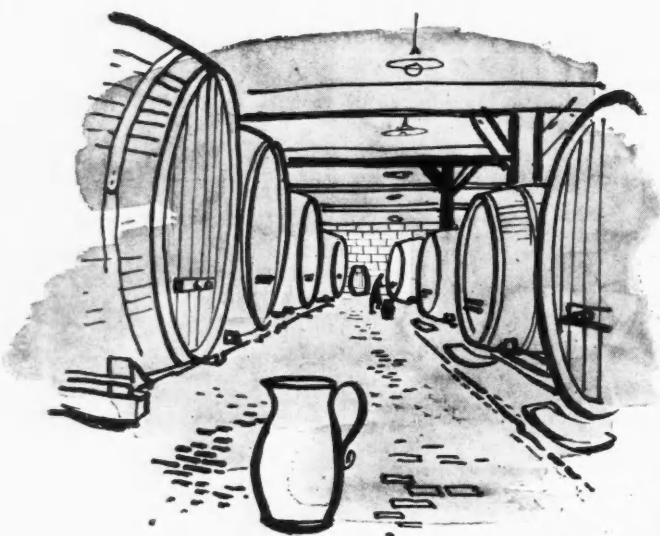
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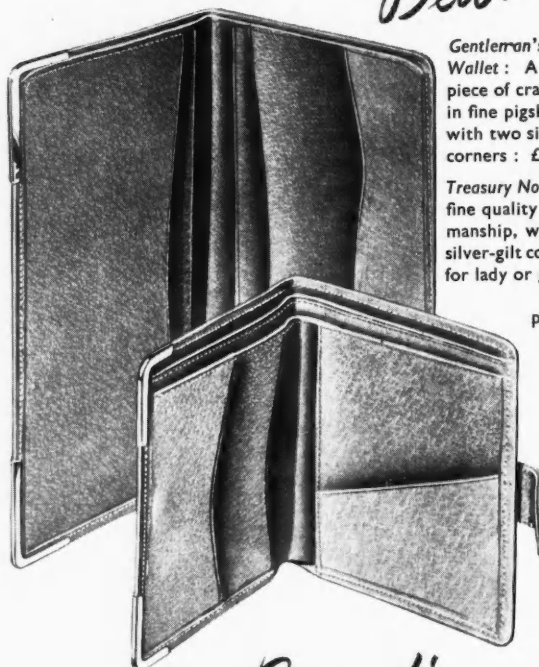
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(Continued from page 636)  
upper, fixed to the hames. The prongs descending from the "box" containing the bells were inserted into the eyes and could be tied to the hames for greater security.

In default of eyes, other methods could be adopted. The set of bells worn by Mr. W. J. Hooper's prize-winning mare in the Decorated Agricultural Horse Class at the recent Dorchester Agricultural Society's Show at Dorchester, Dorset, was fixed above the collar by inserting the prongs of the "box" into a thin metal tube fixed vertically to the hames.—M. FORTESCUE, *London, S.E.21.*

#### WHEAT FOR LIVESTOCK

SIR,—Under a photograph in *The Farmer's Reply to the Government*, in your issue of August 22, were the words "Wheat will still be needed, but mainly for feeding to poultry and

other livestock." That reads rather strangely in an under-cultivated and semi-bankrupt country of excellent wheatland, with a great under-nourished population, in a world of food shortage; and when it is cheaper to grow wheat than to import it (even if we can) and with exports inclined to dwindle in a world also increasingly industrialised.—POWYS EVANS, *Bryn Tirion, Bodedern, near Holyhead.*

[If this country's "great under-nourished population" is to have an adequate diet in the future we shall need to grow more cereals for conversion into livestock products, which are most costly to buy abroad. Before the war a large part of the English wheat crop was used for producing eggs and for making into biscuits. To look ahead a few years, this may well become the position again. Certainly there is at present little wheat to spare for feeding to livestock.—ED.]

#### FAR-FLUNG CHARITY

SIR,—Apropos of your recent correspondence about church collections for charitable objects in the 17th and 18th centuries, you may be interested to hear of the following examples of collections for charity made at the village church at Langton Herring, Dorset, in the first half of last century. From this small parish collections were made "for the relief of the sufferers by the recent calamitous fire at St. John's, Newfoundland" and "for the Relief of a large Portion of the Population in Ireland, and in some Districts of Scotland."

These collections were held during the incumbency of the Reverend F. J. C. Trenow, who was vicar from 1824 to 1855, and those relating to St. John's, Newfoundland, presumably refer to the second of the great fires that destroyed the old city, that of

1846. The collection for relief in Ireland and Scotland was likewise probably made during the "hungry forties."—C. D., *London, W.C.2.*

**Call for Pistols.**—The British pistol teams at Stockholm this summer did remarkably well. We have the men, but we need the weapons if we are to do ourselves justice in the next Olympic Games. These weapons are: free pistols with set triggers and .22 in. automatic pistols that will shoot the Short cartridge. Anyone who owns one and is not likely to be a member of the British Olympic team is asked to lend or sell it to The National Small-bore Rifle Association, Mayleigh, Petersham Road, Richmond, Surrey.

We are asked to state that Messrs. Christie have not bought Spencer House, London, as was stated in our issue of September 12, but have taken it on lease.

## TOWARDS THE LABOUR-SAVING LAWN

By D. T. MacFIE

THE upkeep of fine lawns has always been something of a nightmare, not only on the score of expense, but on account of the man- or boy-hours of labour involved—hours that are now as unpatriotic as they are unobtainable. It is, therefore, with a feeling of genuine relief that one can record very definite advances in machinery and in the technique of lawn management.

The day has long passed when routine cutting was a job that occupied several men for most of the week during the growing season. Power mowers, for many years before the war, were just as reliable as anyone could expect an internal combustion engine to be. Even so, they have been notably improved.

This improvement is not surprising. During the war years small-powered generators of all kinds were used on a very big scale by the Forces. With operators who, for the most part, had had no experience of engines before joining up, it was essential that the latter should be as foolproof as possible, and designers concentrated on producing units that could be operated and maintained by men who had had only a few weeks' training. How well they succeeded is known to all who served from the earliest days. Ailments of one kind and another were continually developing at first. Some were serious, some were trifling, but one by one all the troubles were overcome until, in the end, a breakdown, for however short a spell, was something to be rigorously investigated instead of an everyday occurrence.

All the lessons learnt during these hard years have been incorporated in the power units of the new motor mowers. The multiple controls have gone. On many there is only one, a throttle, that, when opened to give the requisite r.p.m., automatically actuates a centrifugal clutch. Close it again and the machine immediately comes to a standstill. Similarly, starting—once a bugbear, though usually on account of human errors—and maintenance have been vastly simplified. Wilful neglect of clear-cut instructions is the only thing that is likely to end in serious trouble, and a little supervision is all that is required to ensure against such happenings.

Silencing is also more efficient, though one could not, with the best will in the world, compare any motor mower with the drowsy hum of foraging bees. It is, I think, not so much the volume of noise but its character that is so irritating, for it could hardly be more out of place than in a pleasure garden. Even in the surroundings of the kitchen garden it is not so jarring to the ear.

But when production is normal again there will be a complete answer to this problem in the electric mower. Here, I am convinced, is what will prove to be the ideal machine for garden use. It is completely noiseless. Not a sound can be heard above the whirr of the revolving cutting cylinders, and for ease of control and maintenance it is already far ahead of even the best of motor mowers. Production at the moment is sadly held up by the inevitable shortages, and, as though that were not enough, there is the



AN ELECTRIC LAWN MOWER ON WHICH THE CUTTERS ONLY ARE DRIVEN BY THE POWER UNIT

increased purchase tax on electrical appliances imposed as a result of the fuel crisis.

So far, the only machines actually in production that I have seen are comparatively small ones on which the cutting cylinder only is power driven. The machine itself is pushed, and on a level lawn it can be pushed with two fingers. Larger models completely power-driven are still in the experimental stage.

Controls on these electrical machines consist of nothing more than a single switch. The maintenance required is reckoned at 1/20 of that required by any mower powered by an internal combustion engine, and the running costs, on an average, work out at about a third.

There is one drawback to the electrical machine by comparison with the motor mower and that is the flex, but it is nothing like the nuisance in operation that some people imagine. By varying methods of attachment to the machine and by a cutting technique in accord with the attachment, it is easy to avoid the slightest risk of fouling the flex.

There is a power drop if the flex exceeds 50 yards in length. This can be avoided up to 100 yards by fitting a special cable, but the scheme that I feel sure will appeal to most gardeners is that of fitting power sockets at strategic points, though just how long it will be before anyone will be allowed to contemplate doing so I would not like to prophesy.

Like new motor-cars, the new mowers are not at present easy to get, but they are worth waiting for.

The cutting problem apart, weeds were the gardener's great bugbear, and I use the past

tense advisedly, for they are no longer a worry. What so many of us considered to be the almost extraordinary claims made for the selective weed-killing properties of the derivatives of phenoxy acetic acid have been proved to the hilt. Grass and any other graminaceous plant they leave untouched. Broad-leaved plants, after undergoing the most peculiar contortions, simply disappear. The two derivatives most used are 2-4 dichloro phenoxy acetic acid, and 2-methy 4-chloro phenoxy acetic acid, and the concentration of the growth-producing substances required is fantastically small. They are effective at 500 parts per million—1½ lb. to 100 gallons of water, so gardeners will be relieved to know that they are marketed, under trade names, in a very much less concentrated form and complete with necessary spreaders, etc.

In their action, these growth-producing substances are totally different from arsenical or other weed killers which poison the ground. Their action may be described in a non-scientific manner as causing an increase of the cells in the wrong direction. The growing point of the weed treated is prevented from lengthening, but radial increase in cell growth is tremendous. This brings about the fantastic distortion of the plants, the burst stems, and the eventual death of the weeds.

Though at first they seemed sweeping, original claims on the efficacy of these lawn weed killers are, in my own experience, conservative. For example, it was not claimed that yarrow, the curse of golf-course green-keepers, was affected. For the past four months I have watched treated greens on a course on which yarrow had established itself during the war. The effect was astonishing. Instead of clinging to the surface as is its normal habit in close-cut turf, the yarrow first stood straight upright. The result was a completely unplayable surface for two weeks. The greens were then cut and are now kept so. Large patches of the yarrow have gone. Others that remain are a sickly yellow and brown. Some it is true, have produced fresh growth, but they have obviously been greatly weakened by just one dressing. They will not stand many more.

As for daisies, dandelions, plantains, hawkweed and other evils, they have simply disappeared. Clover, in my experience, is not exterminated by one dressing, but it does receive a severe shock. It will be interesting to see if it, too, gives up the ghost after a second dose.

On each one of these greens, hand-weeding would have been a week's work for three or four men. Watering with the growth-producing substance took something like an hour. Coarse grasses are not, of course, affected, but there are not many of the really objectionable ones that will stand up to continual close cropping, and in a lawn they are never so unsightly as broad-leaved weeds.

Other possibilities with a weed-killer that affects plants on which it is watered, sprayed or dusted but does not poison the soil are obvious, but there is one thing that must never be forgotten—their extraordinary toxicity. They require careful handling.

# MASTERPIECES OF ENGLISH PAINTING

By DENYS SUTTON

IN general, we are content to point to the flowering of the national genius in poetry and maintain that our artistic achievements are to be found in literature, not painting. On the whole this view is just and we are unable to boast so proud a tradition of painting as the French or the Italians. Yet for all that the recent effort to show abroad what we have achieved in the visual arts has been extremely beneficial; as much as anything else it has reminded us that we have produced several admirable painters and that we possess our own individual style.

The important exhibition of works by Hogarth, Blake, Constable, and Turner at the Tate Gallery until Tuesday next is a timely reminder of the particular quality of our native school in the 18th and 19th centuries. Many of the paintings exhibited have returned from service on the Continent of America; their peregrinations were attended with success and are reported to have stimulated interest in English painting. It is right that they should. Each artist in his own way is endowed with a character that stems from his native background; each has made a contribution to European painting.

In a sense, too, each artist has shown himself the exponent of a different approach to painting: Hogarth and Constable are essentially realists, Blake and Turner imaginative and symbolical artists. Hogarth himself typifies what seems the England of tradition—the sturdy beef-eating England of the past. His firm portraits form a fine memorial to the vigour of the Augustan era. Yet Hogarth in so much that he painted adopted a paradoxical position. If he inaugurated the moralistic strain in our national school, which reached its apogee in the Victorian era, he was also the painter of such fresh and unaffected portraits as *Lavinia Fenton as Polly Peachum*. Fortunately, even in many of his anecdotic works, his love of painting triumphed over his desire to preach. In his droll series *Marriage à la Mode*, he reveals his sense of humour and at the same time his painterly interest in the problems set by lace cuffs. With his customary inconsistency, this most nationalistic of painters indicated, however, that he leant heavily on the example of the French; parts of *The Marriage Contract* (Fig. 1) might indeed have been painted by J. F. de Troy. But perhaps this French influence appears at its most polished and digested in his lovely portrait of *David Garrick and his Wife* (H.M. The King): how suitable that Garrick, the Francophile, should have been painted in so *dix-huitième* a manner. It is a fine tribute to the bonds that bound London and Paris together in the 18th century.

Hogarth drew his inspiration from the excitements of contemporary England: he recorded what lay around him. For Blake, on the other hand, England was only a background, a shadowy background, for his imaginary world. He desired a Golden Age in which art would be the only religion and imagination the only god.

His demand was insistent. He succeeded in creating a world of singular strangeness and beauty, which is valid not only as the expression of a finely charged mind but as a contribution to painting. The mystical painter is fraught, alas, with many temptations, as German 19th-century painting reveals. Blake succeeded in giving shape to his ideas, not so much because of their validity or strength, but because he could transpose them into colour and design. He could give an idea of movement and relate his figures by a subtle rhythm so that those in his *Ascension* seem to rise aloft, impelled by their own passion; he could find strange combinations of colours to suggest the depths of *Hecate* (Fig. 2). Blake without his sure eye for effect could not have sustained the demands of his imagination: he might have been another Richard Westall.

His quest for fantasy was unusual and unique. Most English painters have sought their themes in Nature. Here again, however, the essential dualism of the English character appears. Just as Hogarth and Blake painted the outward and inner realities of life, Constable and Turner depicted distinct elements in Nature. Nature was the touchstone of all

things to Constable. He loved it with fidelity and aimed at translating its perfect moments into paint: the wind sweeping over the fields, the sun on the Brighton coast. His approach was direct and spontaneous; characteristically some of his finest works were fresh little oil sketches. But he was fundamentally a conventional artist: his feet were always on the ground. In this he was so different from Turner. With Turner, the outward appearance of the subject no longer mattered. What he endeavoured to fix on canvas was not so much the impression of a subject, but its inner significance. The dabs of bright yellow and gold, the subtle mixtures of his colours assume a life of their own; as in *Music Party, Petworth* (Fig. 3), the representation of the visible aspects of his sitters is disregarded to achieve the suggestion of their relationship by means of colour. Turner is surely one of the great artists of the 19th century.

It is one of the merits of this exhibition that it stresses the diversity of our painters; realists and romantics alike have made an individual contribution to the heritage of Western art.

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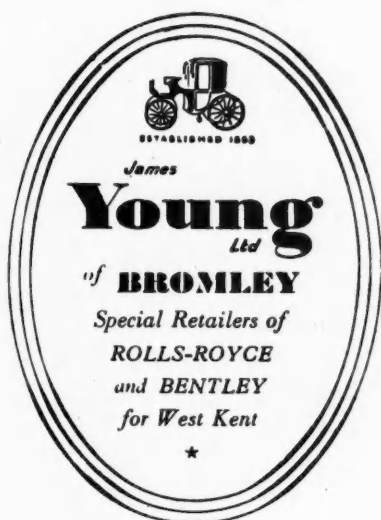
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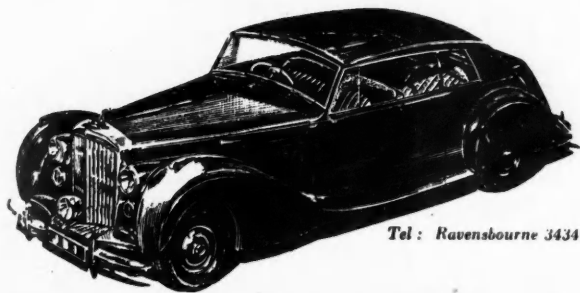
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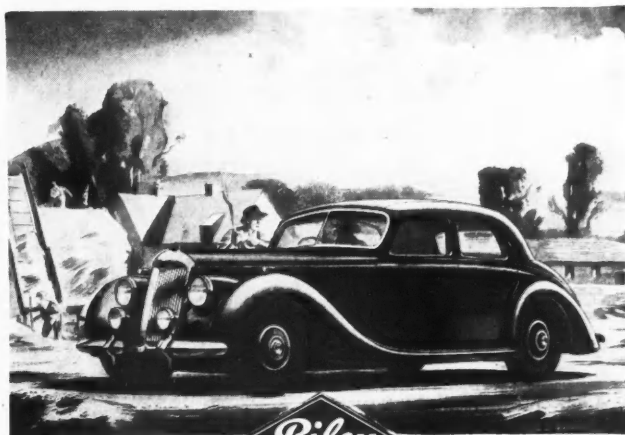
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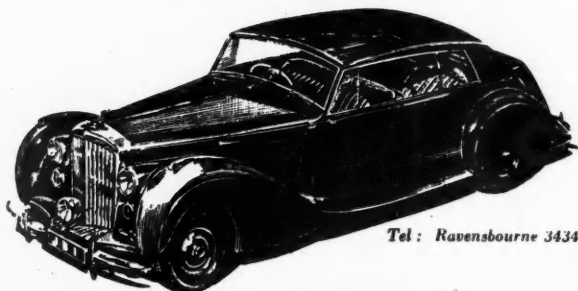
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## NEW BOOKS

# NOVELISTS THROUGH THE AGES

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

THE firm of Home & Van Thal have started a worth-while enterprise: the publication of a series of short books, each dealing with a different British novelist. Thirty-two titles have already been decided on, beginning with the 16th-century Thomas Nashe and coming up to our own times with such novelists as Kipling and Wells, D. H. Lawrence and Arnold Bennett. Nor is the series to be confined to authors who are, or may some day be called, "classics." There is no danger, I feel, that Hall Caine, the subject of one of the books, will ever fall into that exalted category; though perhaps a humble niche will be found for Conan Doyle. It is a good thing, too, that some almost

out of those in turn arose Butler's attitude to the Church and to family life: an attitude that colours a good deal of what he wrote.

Thus Mr. Cole does well in keeping at the very heart of his book Butler's family relationships. But he realises, too, that while personal circumstance is potent in the life of an artist, so also is the social, political and scientific climate of the time in which he lives. Some pages in this book, sketching in that background, could hardly be bettered. Altogether, if the other books of this series come up to the standard of this one, we shall have nothing to complain about.

For myself, though I can read Butler with enjoyment, I always want

**SAMUEL BUTLER.** By G. D. H. Cole  
(Home and Van Thal, 6s.)

**GERMAN PORCELAIN.** By W. B. Honey  
(Faber, 21s.)

**VINCENT VAN GOGH.** Introduction by W. Muensterberger  
(Falcon Press, 21s.)

**JOB.** By William Blake  
(Falcon Press, 21s.)

completely overlooked novelists like Mrs. Charles Gore are again to have a peep of daylight, and that our childhood favourites Mrs. Molesworth (*Carrots: A Little Boy*) and Mrs. Ewing (*Lob Lie by the Fire*) are to share a troika with Frances Hodgson Burnett. The books will be 6s. each.

### FIRST OF A SERIES

The first to reach me is G. D. H. Cole's *Samuel Butler*, the bourgeois rebel against bourgeoisie, the hardy spirit who cried for rebellion while sheltering like a snail within the whorls of Clifford's Inn, the man who wanted to put marriage right while taking care to receive no more enlightenment on marriage than could be gathered from housing, at a safe distance, a mistress who for years did not even know his name. A queer case altogether is Samuel Butler.

None of his books was ever popular in his lifetime, and his masterpiece, *The Way of All Flesh*, was published after his death. "All the books he published in his lifetime, with the single exception of *Erewhon*, were commercial failures: he made nothing, or a good deal less than nothing, out of them, and was mostly compelled to publish them at his own expense. Even *Erewhon*, though it was several times reprinted, was never near being a best-seller; and if its author had depended on writing for his livelihood, he would have sheerly starved."

However, Butler had private means, though for a long time his enjoyment of these depended on the caprice of his clerical father, who thought Samuel anything but a worthy son. The youth had refused to enter the Church and he always wanted money. These were two cardinal offences in the canon's eyes. Out of them arose at best a sulky failure to "hit it off," at worst scenes of acrimony and open hostility. And

to put a pinch of salt on his tail. His criticism is always from so personal a point of view. No doubt, family relationships a hundred years ago were stricter than they are now, both so far as money and religious observance were concerned, and the throwing of Darwin's bombshell sharpened the axes and warmed the fray. But that Butler's case was "special" can hardly be questioned. All the fathers of the time were not Canon Butlers, nor were all the sisters like Butler's sister Harriet, a religious bigot of the most formidable and uncompromising cruelty. And so I feel that Butler's criticism is not of family life but of his family's life, not of religious observance but of religious observance as, to his sorrow, he had narrowly known it. Looked at in this way, the area of his attack is diminished to an assault upon his relations. As such, it is immensely penetrating and readable, and it is comforting to know that it is not an assault upon humanity. Humanity at large, indeed, is a subject about which I feel that Butler knew little and cared less.

### THREE BOOKS ABOUT ART

Three good art books have come my way this week: Mr. W. B. Honey's *German Porcelain* (Faber, 21s.); *Vincent van Gogh*, a collection of drawings, pastels and studies, with an introduction by Dr. W. Muensterberger (Falcon Press, 21s.); and a reproduction of William Blake's *Job*, with an introductory note by Kenneth Patchen (Falcon Press, 21s.).

Like Mr. Cole's book, Mr. Honey's is one of a series. This series will deal with the ceramic art of all countries and periods. Presumably the other volumes of the series will follow the pattern set here. If so, they will be of outstanding interest both to collectors and to those who take a non-collecting interest in the potter's art. The book



begins with what Mr. Honey has to say about German porcelain which, "considered in relation to the whole history of ceramic art, may well appear a small, brief and unimportant manifestation of perverted taste." But he goes on to point out that, whatever may have been its defects, it "called for an authentic art" and that it is historically important because it was at Meissen, where the porcelain factory was founded in 1710, that true porcelain was first made in Europe. There had been importations from China, and these had led to a profound interest in what was a new material, and to much imitation and experiment. At Meissen the thing was first done; porcelain-making became a rage, and factories spread throughout Europe, despite all the efforts that were made to guard the secret.

Having traced the historical emergence of porcelain, Mr. Honey goes on to deal one by one with the factories, the nature of the product, and the more distinguished artists engaged in the work. About thirty pages are devoted to this examination; then there are ten pages dealing with marks and imitations, followed by a bibliography and an index. The remainder of the book, by far the greater part, is made up of excellent photographs of the porcelain, from the earliest times up to 1925, when, at Meissen, Paul Scheurich was producing models of simplicity and beauty. Altogether, this looks like being an exciting series of books.

#### THE ESSENCE OF VAN GOGH

One would say that van Gogh's paintings had been reproduced *ad nauseam* if one could ever conceive of satiety in a case so beautiful. It was a good idea of Dr. Muensterberger to turn aside from them for a moment to the sketches and pastels. He rightly points out that these are of first-rate importance. As he sees them, they are a "soliloquy"—something between writing a letter and painting a picture. They gave the artist a means of quickly communicating his ideas to his correspondents. They are "simple in character, aiming more specifically at the essentials, but it is just on this account that they heighten our interest in the person of the painter and the substance of his work. For it is here that the man in the artist finds his complete expression and unobscured more of his secrets than he would do in a painting."

However you look at it, it is good to have this collection of little-known work. It begins with careful detailed drawing in the Dutch and Belgian period, eases some of its restraint in Paris, and flames suddenly into a lively freedom, a dashing in of the bare truth of a moment, when the painter gets to Provence. He himself knew what he was after. "And what I seek to obtain," he wrote, "is not the drawing of a hand, but the gesture; not the mathematically correct rendering of a head, but the all-important expression. The act of sniffing the breeze as a digger momentarily looks up from his work, or the act of speaking. In fact, life itself."

You will see from these pages how, in his last flame-like moments, he did what he tried to do.

#### HICCUPS AND HYSTERIA

Mr. Kenneth Patchen's introductory note to the Blake reads like someone afflicted simultaneously with hiccups and hysteria. It has phrases like this: "For William Blake was beautified less by life than an enormous awakening when his body that

was shadow merged with sun and *The Mundane Shell* of poems drawings books 'the angel taught me to do' was shattered." Happily, there is not much of it. It soon ends: "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah for William Blake!"

Well, so say all of us, but not for Mr. Patchen. Gladly, we at once proceed to the drawings themselves—a careful reproduction of "Illustrations of the Book of Job. Invented and engraved by William Blake, 1825." This series of drawings is so famous that one need say no more than that this is a most creditable edition in which nothing has been done to diminish the awe and majesty of the originals.

#### THE ART OF THE FRENCH BOOK

At a time when paper shortage and scarcity of material impede the output of well-produced volumes, the plates in *The Art of the French Book* (Paul Elek, 50s.) are likely to induce nostalgia. The art of the book is, in this context, taken to mean not book production (typography and lay-out), but the illustrations for books. The plates, which have been selected from the *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Paris, range from the Middle Ages down to the present day; they are accompanied by essays on each period by eminent French librarians and connoisseurs.

As a whole, this volume provides a bird's-eye view of French book illustration and, incidentally, indicates how the French tradition differs from our own. Naturally, we have had well-illustrated books, but, on the whole, the "éditions de luxe" have never enjoyed great popularity here. Reasons for the difference are many. One important one is that in France many important painters of each generation have found a natural outlet for their talents in illustrating books. In the early periods, the illumination of manuscripts was, of course, one of the major means of artistic expression and attracted such admirable artists as Fouquet and Bourdichon. Between the 15th and the 17th centuries, it is true, few painters turned to illustration. But in the 18th century Boucher accomplished some of his most successful work in illustration, and Fragonard drew splendidly free and evocative sketches for Ariosto.

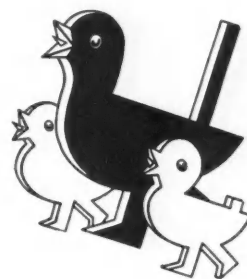
They paved the way for that intimate relationship between the artist and the book which flowered in Delacroix's romantic interpretations of Faust and Daumier's political and social satires. If towards the end of the 19th century, illustration in France tended to become rather fussy and over-elaborate the present era has witnessed a remarkable series of illustrated books. In his designs for Ovid's *Art of Love*, Maillol has captured the graces of the legend with the simplicity of a 15th-century woodcut. Bonnard, too, has decorated Verlaine's *Parallèlement* with tender devotion. These volumes show that the tradition of the artist patiently illustrating some treasured writer still exists. Long may it continue. DENYS SUTTON.

#### LIFE-LONG SPORT

REMINISCENCES of days spent with gun, rod or hounds are the theme of *What Sport!* by Charles H. Kennard (Frederick Muller, 10s. 6d.). The author is no insular sportsman, for the caribou of British Columbia and the ryper of Norway no less than the fox and the partridge of England have claimed his attention. But he is at his best when recounting the pleasures of sport in this country, and in particular when recalling the achievements of his famous Labrador retriever Pettistree Dan, whose prowess is already familiar to readers of *COUNTRY LIFE*, in which much of the material of the book was originally published. J. K. A.

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ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH.

## FARMING NOTES

## BRETON FARMING

**H**ARVEST finished in good time, I went off to Brittany for ten days' holiday. There it has been as dry and sunny as at home, and everything was right for a September seaside holiday. Inland the ground was dry and hard. Corn harvest was long completed and some ploughing had been done. I saw only one tractor at work, a Ford Ferguson; otherwise it was all horse work, and with the variety of crops in strips, potatoes, sugar-beet, lucerne and broccoli mainly, the horse is obviously the most economical source of power. The Breton farmer plants apple trees in rows through most of his fields, and even the prospect some day soon of rowcrop tractors and implements does not deter the present generation from following the custom of their forbears. There are fields with young trees planted in the last year. Judging by the fact that every bar had cider for sale and I saw no decent dessert apples in the shops, I imagine that the red apples thick on the trees all go for cider-making. The early windfalls were being gathered into heaps for the press.

## Tethered on Lucerne

**T**HE sight of lucerne everywhere and tethered cows grazing quietly and economically on the crop made me wonder again why we do not grow more lucerne at home. Three cuts, or the equivalent in grazing, is a measure of high output that should suit these days. The lucerne in Brittany was not an especially heavy crop and no doubt the drought had checked growth. But once established it gives an abundance of highly nutritious fodder even in our dry East Anglia. Our cows were not accustomed to tethers, but this is common enough practice in the Channel Islands and no doubt Jerseys and Guernseys would readily regain the docility of their forbears reared on the Islands. When tethered, each cow has her fair share of fresh herbage twice a day, and she tramples and fouls practically nothing. The modern counterpart is the electric fence which can be moved on every day like the shepherd's hurdles to give a fold of fresh keep, but the Breton farmer and his wife, who often mind the cows on their way to and from pasturage, keep to the old ways.

## Forms and Subsidies

**L**IFE for the Breton peasant with his pair of horses, his apple trees, his three or four cows and his hens must go on much as it did for his grandfather, except that he is now required to make more returns and fill in more forms. Outside the mairie in Dinan I read the official notice requiring every farmer to make a return of the acreage of corn he grew this year and the weight of the crop. I gathered that he then qualifies for a subsidy, and the bitter part of the pill is that he is required to deliver a proportion of the total crop at the official price. The Breton farmer has little use for officials or official prices.

## Farming Part-time

**T**O anyone who is thinking about starting a smallholding as a part-time occupation I commend Mr. Alan Thompson's *Your Smallholding*, a shilling Penguin handbook which has just appeared. In the introduction he truly says that too many smallholdings are a hotch-potch of sidelines, allegedly dovetailing, but in fact causing unremunerative diversions. As one Hampshire farmer has put it: "Everything goes round and round, but nothing comes away." It may be pleasant, and certainly obviates monotony, to keep a cow, or goat, a pig, a flock of hens, bees, some glass-houses and a rabbit. But it cannot make a living because the distracted smallholder is always dropping one job

to pick up another. He loses time, he loses output, and the rhythm of his work. For instance, if you decide that the richest cash returns on a holding are offered by lettuces or crows do not be distracted by anything else. Pig manure is sometimes suggested by intensive cultivators of vegetables as essential, but, if to grow lettuces you must keep pigs and to keep pigs you must grow potatoes and to grow potatoes a chitting house is helpful and a pony, then the output of lettuces is likely to be impaired.

## Specialisation

**P**ROFESSOR J. A. SCOTT WATSON, the head of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, gives his advice about the complementary lines of production on a smallholding. He says that the family farm must specialise in one or a combination of the following: a horticultural and green food production: intensive dairying, pigs or poultry. At the present time feeding-stuff rations can be got for dairy cows based on monthly milk sales, but not for pigs or poultry. So dairying may well be the basic line of production that the newcomer selects for a start. The day should not be far distant when the rations for pigs and poultry are revised to give a fair chance to the genuine man who wants to expand production for the communal market. What proportion of the official feeding-stuff rations now goes to those sending all their eggs to the packing stations?

## Attested Herds

**S**COTLAND is well ahead of England in the proportion of her cattle that are in Attested herds. Her percentage is 29.4 against England's 7.3. The county of Ayr has no less than 77.9 per cent. of its cattle in Attested herds, and I need not mention the breed. Of the English counties Lincolnshire makes the worst showing with less than 1 per cent. Berkshire, Surrey and Westmorland are the only English counties with more than a 20 per cent. score. Wales shows better figures, averaging 23.9 per cent. Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire are still the star counties with 68.7 and 59.5 per cent. The time is overdue for a drive in the dairying counties to extend the Attested scheme. Extended life in the dairy amply repays the trouble involved in attaining the standard.

## Ploughshares

**W**ITH the ground as hard as iron it was difficult to get the plough into the stubbles immediately after harvest. Some good scuffling work was done by the old-fashioned broadshares which got down far enough to cut off the thistles and move the annual rubbish. But as I write, my ground is still waiting for the plough. Fortunately I got delivery in the spring of more ploughshares than I needed at that time. Our neighbours have been running round for miles to all the merchants begging for a dozen or even half a dozen shares. What on earth has the Ministry of Agriculture been doing to allow this scarcity to develop? One firm of makers who managed to keep the supply of ploughshares going pretty well during the war by putting out the manufacture of spares to another firm have lost the use of this factory and they have been hamstrung in their efforts to build a new factory of their own for this essential job. If Mr. Tom Williams means business in his talk about extra tillage cropping for next year he has made a deplorably bad start by failing to cut the red tape in Government departments to get this factory going at full speed. At this time agriculture should get all the priority it needs, especially in machinery.

CINCINNATUS.



## ESTATE MARKET

## SALE OF A SCOTCH SPORTING ESTATE

LOCH BEORAIT and a large area of Loch Morar form part of the Inverness-shire sporting estate of Meoble and Letter Morar, 6 miles from Mallaig and 43 from Oban. The estate is one of the few in the West Highlands that came scathless out of the war, for military use of the property was limited to the training of troops for special purposes. The 30,000 acres have been sold through Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff on behalf of the Normanby Estates Co., Ltd., to Mr. J. A. P. Charrington.

Meoble Lodge, standing between Loch Beorait and Loch Morar, was completely renovated in 1921 by the late Sir Berkeley Sheffield. Glen Meoble is dominated by Meith Behinn (2,328 ft.) and by Bheinn Caber (1,888 ft.). Before Sir Berkeley Sheffield took the estate over it was tenanted by the late Mr. Walter J. H. Jones. It is claimed that their methods made the property "the best deer forest in the Western Highlands." Neighbouring forests are Glenfinnan, Rannahan, Lochail, and North Morar. The two lochs and the River Meoble provide first-rate salmon, trout and sea-trout fishing.

Special interest attaches to the vendors' statement that on the 30,000 acres "there are no farms, cottars or crofts, with the exception of the houses occupied by the stalkers and estate employees. Each stalker has a small croft attached to his house and he cultivates this as part of his remuneration." Extracts from the records of game show that in 1931 60 stags were shot, and in 1939 a bag of 46 was obtained. The forest is good for an average of 60 stags and from 50 to 70 hinds in a season.

## A 1,000 FT. DEEP LOCH

LOCH MORAR is more than 11 miles long, and has an average width of well over half a mile; at one place it is more than a mile and a quarter wide. There are richly wooded islands on its 6,600 acres. The highest peak at the head of the loch is 3,133 ft. Seventy years ago Mr. J. Y. Buchanan advanced the opinion that the loch had a depth of 1,000 ft. In 1887, Sir John Murray found a maximum depth of 1,050 ft., and he repeated the soundings in 1896. In 1902 Dr. T. N. Johnston and others took 1,100 soundings, and they found that the deepest points, opposite the inflow of the river Meoble, about half way between the ends of the loch, ranged to 1,017 ft. over an area of about 4 acres. This depth far exceeds that of the sea to the west of Morar.

Dr. Johnston's report stated that "to get a depth of 1,000 ft. one must go west of St. Kilda and Ireland, beyond the 100-fathom line in the Atlantic Ocean. As the surface of the loch is only 30 ft. above sea-level almost the entire bed of the loch is below the level of the sea." Detailed information about lochs of the Morar Basin can be found in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* (1904).

## AN ISLE OF WIGHT BEACH FOR SALE

SEAVIEW, not far from Ryde, Isle of Wight, includes an estate known as Seagrove, which is made up of various interests, such as a residence in a park of 21 acres, a farm of 60 acres, a fully licensed hotel containing 55 bedrooms, and other premises. The beach, with its boating and bathing rights, car park, and the chain-pier, are also on the property. Messrs. Fox and Sons are to sell the estate as a whole, in November, or will deal with it in lots. The hotel has been lately derequisitioned.

Lord Hothfield's Whinfield and Brough Castle estates, Westmorland, comprising 4,000 acres, much of it valuable woodland, are to be sold at Penrith. Messrs. Lofts & Warner are the agents.

Near where the boundaries of Essex, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire converge, close to Haverhill, are some fine examples of Elizabethan building. Moyns Park is the most notable, but Helion Bumpstead and Steeple Bumpstead exhibit excellent work of that period. Oak End, with 7 acres, recently sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, is a half-timbered house dating from the 16th century.

A South Devon freehold, Halwell House, near Kingsbridge, with 280 acres, and the home farm on which is an attested herd of Guernseys, will shortly be submitted by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Curtis and Watson. The house has been modernised. The property has between a mile and two miles of frontage to Salcombe estuary, and is bounded on another part by Frogmore Creek. A boathouse and moorings are on the estuary frontage. Kentish sales by the former firm include one of 44 acres, of which 12 acres are orchard, with the Tudor, half-timbered farm-house, known as Belgar, a mile from Tenterden.

## AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF PROPERTY

MAJOR W. V. BEATTY'S Newmarket training establishment and stud farm, Phantom House, for sale on October 21, at Newmarket, by Messrs. Bidwell and Sons, is the subject of particulars that are illustrated by aerial views. These views include one of the whole estate of 53 acres, and another showing the house and contiguous premises. The extent and character of the freehold are evident at a glance, for the relevant areas are indicated by a broad dotted line. In the photograph of the house and premises no delineating marks are necessary, the photograph being plainly of the buildings, which, of course, are shown on a larger scale than is possible in the case of the whole estate. Apparently as a means of indicating essential features of a property, an aerial view has much to commend it; enough, indeed, to warrant the extra cost of such work.

So much of the country has of late years been photographed from the air that, at any rate, suitable views of urban districts can sometimes be obtained almost as easily as anyone can buy an Ordnance map.

## STILL NEED FOR SURVEY

HOWEVER, neither aerial nor any other views of some properties do away with the need for close inspection and consideration on the spot by the best expert that can be retained. This type of viewing may occasionally result in advice to give up any idea of a purchase, but, if so, a prospective buyer has done well to find out defects and disadvantages at once and not after he has bought a property.

Such cautionary advice may be worth many times the amount of an expert's fee. The real expert seems often to be able to visualise the property, not merely as it happens to be at the moment, but in other conditions. For example, the turning down of a proposal to buy a small rural freehold because "in the winter months the approaches will be a quagmire," or in the case of another freehold, "a nice house, but within 100 yds. of a public-house that is a favourite spot for rowdy beanfeasters." These are actual instances.

ARBITER.



## By Candlelight

A woman buying an evening dress prefers not to choose the shade in daytime, because she knows that it may look different by artificial light. Colour depends on the nature of the light that falls upon the pigment or dye. The white light of the sun is a mixture of many coloured lights, ranging from red to violet. When it falls upon a poppy, a substance in the petals absorbs all except the red rays. These are reflected to the eye, and give the impression of redness. Similarly, grass looks green because it reflects the green rays and absorbs the other colours. Few coloured substances, however, reflect one sort of light to the complete exclusion of all the rest. Poppy-red reflects some blue, and grass-green some blue and yellow. Hence, grass seen by a pure green light would not have quite the same appearance as in daylight, since there would be no blue or yellow for it to reflect. Facts of this kind make it imperative for the British dyestuffs chemist to know exactly what kinds of light each dye reflects. For such information he relies on the spectrophotometer. Here the coloured light from the dye is spread out by a prism or fine grating into its colour components, enabling the quantity of each component to be measured on a graduated scale. Such data are essential, for example, when blending dyestuffs for colour photography or studying the behaviour of dyes in sunlight and artificial light. The British chemical industry has available at the service of the nation much valuable information on the colour characteristics of dyestuffs and is constantly working to enlarge it.



# WINTER LINES



China-blue and grey tweed, the long jacket inlet with a narrow band to define the waist; diamond-shaped pockets. Victor Stiebel at Jaeger



A waisted, double-breasted jacket with padded hipline in a smooth diagonal tweed in mustard and black, shown by Hardy Amies



(Left) A Robin Hood hat in green felt with grey-brown feathers. Scotts of Bond Street

Photographs by  
COUNTRY LIFE Studio

**L**ONG day skirts appear in all the collections in London. They are adaptations of the exaggerated styles of Paris, and, while the length most generally shown is 15 inches from the ground, there are also a number of coats that are longer still than this and so full in the skirt that they cannot possibly be made out of the material that the wholesalers can allocate for an 18-coupon coat. So, in many collections of branded clothes, while the majority of clothes are modified versions of the new silhouette with soft shoulders and nipped waist-lines and a moderately full skirt ending about mid-calf, there are also a few more sensational models designed for export which the wholesalers will copy here from materials sent in by their customers through the stores.

In the Koupy collection there are two wonderful model coats, one in jade-green velours and one in corduroy, with close-fitting double-breasted tops buttoning to a turndown collar and full pleated skirts. The jade velours is immensely full at the back and has a lowish waist-line defined by a half-belt shaped into the small of the back. The corduroy is pleated all round and belted all round with knapsack pockets in front. Both look immensely long, being about 9 inches from the

ground. Four yards of 54-inch wide woollen or seven yards of corduroy are needed for these coats; so they are only for the few with plenty of coupons. It is amazing how quickly the eye becomes accustomed to this line; the coats are very becoming and definitely the big news item of the winter.

Many other coats are shown in this collection, all of them fuller than last year and longer, and they can be bought off the peg in the shops in the usual way. They are gaily coloured or in warm neutrals, golden beige or mushroom, made up in thick duvetens. Armholes remain mainly deep, padding is restrained and rounded on shoulders and the coats fasten well across to one side. Suits and dresses are noticeably longer in the skirt. The dresses mould the figure with tucks and drapery swathed tightly round the hips and have tiny short sleeves. A black velvet is charming with gathers over the shoulders held on either side of the heart-shaped décolleté by a bow, a full, fluted peplum, a tight waist and a tight skirt. This is one of the prettiest cocktail dresses in London. Day dresses and jumper suits are shown in jade green, viola purple or puce, in wool crêpes. Jersey and tweed dresses show a full skirt, trim waistlines and

(Continued on page 648)





*Hat for the English scene—*

*To be found only at Liberty's. A velvet finished fur Felt, in brown, Regina blue, navy, tan, wine, cherry red, Air-force blue. Sizes: 6½ & 7.*

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*The woman dressed by Jenners can wear her clothes with the easy nonchalance that comes only from wearing the best.*

shirt-like tops with fly fronts and open necklines. Sleeves generally were set in closely to the armholes, but a few still show the deeper armholes.

You need to consider your coat before you buy your winter dress as never before, especially as to hemline and armholes. Nothing looks worse than a dress so long that it projects below the coat, and nothing is more uncomfortable than trying to negotiate a dress with deep armholes beneath a top-coat with sleeves fitting in closely to the arm. Skirt lengths are likely to be the big headache of the winter.

All suits have lengthened their skirts noticeably, but the skirts remain slender or pliant with sunray pleats. Jackets are slightly shorter to keep the balance of design and that top-heavy look is gone. The new suits look very youthful and are certainly attractive, as the immensely long, moulded jackets above short, tight skirts were never particularly easy to wear. Hardy Amies shows 24-inch length jackets, waisted and curved over the hips with sunray-pleated skirts. In thicker materials the skirts are generally only very gently gored, keeping the slender outline. They are cut in four or six panels and the curving hipline is the only break in the silhouette.

A series of charming toques, bonnets and berets is being prepared for the coats with their hour-glass waistlines and full skirts. Scotts of Bond Street have Dior's bonnet with a floppy oval crown of black velvet and a narrow felt brim like a nurse's bonnet. This double-tiered effect is extremely becoming. There are no hard lines or angles on the hats for the winter;



Thick winter suit; ilex green tweed with black braid looped to edge the collar and front panel. Busvine

materials are velvet, velours or fur felt, and the hats are curved to match the lines of the prevailing silhouette and the round collars of the coats. The new classic at Scotts is a Breton-shaped sailor with a double-brim and a round crown that fits it well down on the head. This is a very easy hat and one in the series that they sell in stores throughout the country. A wide Venetian tricorne worn tilted backwards is being shown with afternoon suits. It fastens with a wide band of tulle under the chin and is most picturesque. For fur coats, there are cosy little caps in felt and velvet massed with shaded feather pads in front. These sit on the head like small crowns and tie under the chin with veiling. Wetherall have Maud et Nano's, which is high at the back, and they are copying it in pastel felts with matching feathers and dark veiling. Caps in felt and velours for wearing with tweeds pull on and obliterate the hair. There is a pointed cap like Robin Hood's with a quill that points to the sky and berets reminding one of a brette with a pompon on top.

Simone Mirman makes a velvet cap like a footballer's with a visor in net bound by a *rouleau* of the velvet. Black velvet pill-boxes, high and waisted, have a fluffy feather bang in front or a huge back velvet flower. Velvet haloes are shown with many of the afternoon and short-skirted evening frocks in velvet and moire, some with paradise feathers curling down on to one shoulder, others with a cluster of red velvet roses tucked behind one ear. She also has designed a Gainsborough sailor in panne velvet to wear with ankle-length dresses with tight slit skirts.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

## FELLS



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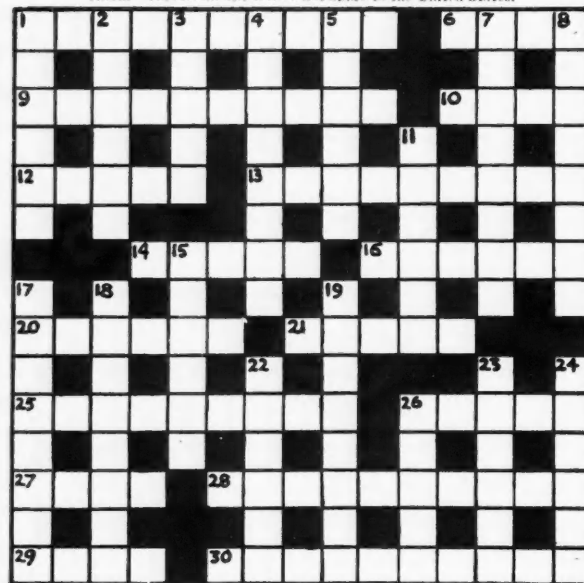
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## CROSSWORD No. 920

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 920, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, October 2, 1947.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name .....  
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)  
Address .....

**SOLUTION TO No. 919.** The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of September 19, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Scatter-brained; 8, Drying; 9, Glances; 12, Orbs; 13, Delivering; 15, Equip; 16, Meditate; 17, Cad; 18, Released; 20, Aroma; 23, Nonchalant; 24, Deal; 26, Tendril; 27, One way; 28, Standard-bearer.  
DOWN.—2, Caribou; 3, Trip; 4, Eagles; 5, Beguiled; 6, Academic; 7, Disagreeable; 10, China; 11, Pomegranates; 14, Upgathered; 16, Mad; 17, Cellular; 19, Linen; 21, Overawe; 22, Entomb; 25, Leda.

### ACROSS

1. Fired (in both senses) (10)
6. Evidently a prominent person (4)
9. Carter, backing, gets into a mix-up in the process of withdrawal (10)
10. Side (4)
12. The 23 down we all know (5)
13. A sitter (4, 5)
14. "I can't help it," she said, "I'm growing" (5)
16. An East Anglian town associated with Egypt (6)
20. Dominions, sometimes fanciful (6)
21. Funny chap, he often takes no part in the game (5)
25. Not a crime (anagr.) (9)
26. "Just now the — is in bloom  
"All before my little room."—Rupert Brooke (5)
27. One of the evergreens (4)
28. Centre pane (anagr.) (10)
29. Need a person be worthy of this to deserve a tip? (4)
30. Spa I long meant to get into (10)

### DOWN

1. To get one window order a thousand (6)
2. Ringed 23 down (6)
3. Not rich soil for this plant (5)
4. To economise dig a new ditch (8)
5. Meredith's number one character (6)
7. More work and often more money (8)
8. "Half way down  
"Hangs one that gathers —, dreadful trade"  
—Shakespeare (8)
11. It would hardly be rare for anyone to make himself (6)
15. This is the first of August (6)
17. Often an improper and vulgar part (8)
18. Sir Roger in the window (8)
19. This should produce sound timber (8)
22. It was in two banks (6)
23. "Then felt I like some watcher of the skies  
"When a new — swims into his ken."  
—Keats (6)
24. But it does not exclude film fame (6)
26. It made its name, so to speak, by talking through its hats (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 918 is

Mrs. H. V. Riley,

7, Easterly Road,

Leeds, 8.

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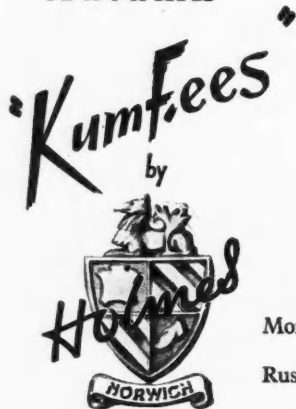
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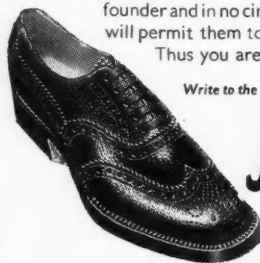
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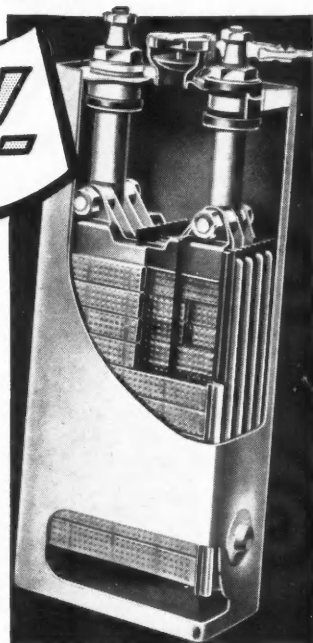


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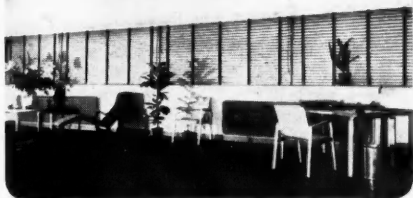
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suede uppers, offer as warm a welcome to walkers as ever "mine host" of other

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